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Habib Goes Back to U.S., Says War Threat Is Eased

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service
BEIRUT — Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, left here for Washington on Thursday after declaring that his two Middle East peace shuttles had lessened the threat of war.

immediate danger of military action that existed when the crisis arose almost two months ago has receded," Mr. Habib said in a statement released by the U.S. Embassy after his departure.

overstated the importance of the Syrian batteries to Israel's security in order to divert attention from preparations for the bombing raid on Iraq's nuclear plant.



Vice President Bush, right, with the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, during talks at the Foreign Office in London on Thursday after Mr. Bush arrived from Paris for a short visit.

U.S. Sees Shift In French Ties

Says Communists' Role in Cabinet Will Affect 'Tone' of Relationship

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The U.S. State Department has expressed strong disapproval of the appointment of four Communists to President Francois Mitterrand's French government.

Mr. Bush, whose visit to France was planned before the appointment of Communists to the Cabinet, met with Mr. Mitterrand, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and other French officials in an effort by the Reagan administration to strengthen its ties with the new French Socialist government.

Killing of Assad Foes Apparently Verified

WASHINGTON Post Service
WASHINGTON — Syrian special forces have massacred scores of men in a sweep through the Syrian city of Hama in what is believed to have been the bloodiest repression so far in President Hafez al-Assad's two-year crackdown on opponents of his rule, according to a witness and diplomatic reports in Washington, Europe and the Middle East.

Army cadets in June, 1979, most of them Alawites, that began the open war on Mr. Assad's government. Since then, diplomats in Damascus estimate, roughly 500 Ba'athists and other government supporters have been murdered and up to 2,000 anti-government agitators have been killed.

BEIRUT (UPI) — Syrian troops battled Christian Phalangists in a new battle around Zahle on Thursday only hours after a peace meeting by a special Arab League committee for Lebanon ended in Saudi Arabia.

U.K., to Finance Trident Subs, Plans Cuts in Fleet and Army

United Press International
LONDON — The government said Thursday it planned to slash Britain's fleet of surface ships and to cut both army and navy manpower to help cover the £5-billion (\$10-billion) cost of a new submarine force armed with U.S. Trident missiles.

the Harrier vertical takeoff fighter plane, Reuters reported. He said Britain would soon sign an agreement with the U.S. government for the joint manufacture of the plane. The total program is for 400 aircraft.

Government officials said he had stressed that Britain was switching its main contribution to allied defense to its independent nuclear force and that this unavoidably meant cutting back other defense spending.

Reports of the attack have circulated in the Middle East for several weeks, but The Washington Post delayed publication until it could independently confirm through diplomatic sources in Washington that such a raid did take place.

Col. Rifaat Assad, the president's brother and chief of the Protection Brigades that operate as a palace guard, was reported to have commanded the operations. The Protection Brigades also carried out last April's massacre, along with Syria's Special Units commanded by Gen. Ali Haidar, an Alawite and a trusted Assad aide, according to the reports.

Rightist militia officials said 30 persons were injured in Zahle, some seriously, and 14 buses caught fire from the Syrian artillery and tank fire barrage on the besieged city, 23 miles (35 kilometers) east of Beirut.

Panel Backs Plan
The committee's report backed the purchase of Trident, but expressed concern that some conventional weapons systems might have to be sacrificed.

Initially, the skeptics also questioned whether the South Africans really had an enrichment process of their own, but the bugs, obviously costly plant that is taking shape on the hillside here is visible evidence that the government regards self-sufficiency in enriched uranium as an attainable goal.

Pretoria Rushes Plan to Achieve Self-Sufficiency in Nuclear Fuel

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service
VALINDABA, South Africa — If a clue were needed as to the sensitivity of the costly industrial enterprise that South Africa is rushing to completion at this site in lovely hill country west of Pretoria, it could be found in the name of the place. Derived from the African language Sotho, Valindaba means, "About this we do not talk."

INSIDE
Reagan Criticism
Key Democrats are beginning to criticize the way the new administration is going about the shaping of national security policy. Page 3.

Bankers Unified on Polish Debt

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — A task force of 19 Western banks agreed Thursday to accept the conditions sought by U.S. banks in a unified approach to the rescheduling of Poland's debt due this year.

percent penalty fee. Interest due on the debt would be kept current and not rescheduled.

What is changed is that Poland must submit detailed economic information — including information on debts owed to the East Bloc as well as targets on economic performance — before any rescheduling.

Foreign skeptics have persistently asked whether it was not also engaged in a weapons program. The official response has always been no, but South Africa has been no more eager than Israel, India or other countries with a capacity to build nuclear weapons to dispel the climate of doubt.

Terrorist Links Stir New Debate

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Police and politicians in Western Europe generally believe that Palestinian groups and radical Arab nations have given considerable direct assistance and encouragement to European terrorists.

There is evidence that recently, as well as for more than a decade previously, diverse groups of terrorists have received training in camps in Southern Yemen, Libya, Lebanon and elsewhere in the Arab world. Some of these camps were created by radical Palestinian organizations such as George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Technical and political instructors from East Germany and other Soviet-bloc nations reportedly have been used.

INSIDE
Pakistani Denials
Pakistan has given the United States assurances that it is not developing or planning to make a nuclear bomb. Page 2.

INSIDE
Budget Victory
President Reagan won a major victory in the House over a parliamentary maneuver that would have hindered his budget-cutting plans. Page 4.

Berlin Crowd Clashes With Police; 62 Hurt

BERLIN — About 3,000 people clashed with policemen in West Berlin on Thursday night after a peaceful demonstration protesting the removal of squatters from occupied houses, police said.

Officials said 62 policemen were injured and 14 demonstrators were arrested. The crowd broke from a protest march by about 12,000 people and began hurling stones and firebombs, police said.

Unouched in the current talks were such potentially divisive issues as the insistence of Chase Manhattan-led syndicates that certain project loans be excluded from the rescheduling and be kept current. A widely held view, even among banks included in the Chase syndicates, is that Chase will back down.

They generally believe the Soviet Union has given indirect support to terrorism, but at the same time they do not believe that Soviet or Palestinian experts create, lead or direct urban terrorist groups in Western Europe, which they describe as indigenous.

BBC to Reduce Service Abroad

LONDON — Seven of the British Broadcasting Corp.'s 39 foreign-language services, heard around the world, will be silenced under cost-cutting measures announced Thursday by the Conservative government.

These are among the conclusions suggested by interviews conducted in Europe and Israel and supplemented in the United States by the opinions of analysts of international terrorism inside and outside government.

INSIDE
Artist's Offer
The will of abstract expressionist Cyfford Still offers 2,050 of his works to any museum that will keep them together. Page 7.

INSIDE
Rich Farming Area
Hama, in a rich agricultural region between Homs and Aleppo in central Syria, traditionally has been a center of Sunni fundamentalism and, according to the government in Damascus, of the outlawed Moslem Brotherhood. The brotherhood, a Sunni movement, has taken the lead in organizing opposition to Mr. Assad, protesting that he has stacked key government and army posts with members of his Alawite minority, who comprise 12 percent of the population, and objecting to his Ba'ath Party's secular philosophy. It was the massacre of about 50



# Ex-Premier Warns On Mobutu Policies

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — Zaire's former premier has announced his formal opposition to President Mobutu Sese Seko and warned that vital economic and geopolitical interests could be compromised by continued Western backing of Mr. Mobutu's rule in the strategic central African nation.

The West must intervene to avoid a bloody, violent upheaval which would compromise Western interests in Zaire, the former premier, Nguzu Karl I Bond, said Wednesday.

Speaking out for the first time since he left Zaire suddenly and resigned after arriving in Brussels in April, Mr. Nguzu avoided calling for armed uprising against Mr. Mobutu, who has ruled a country of impoverished people and rich resources since seizing power in 1965. But he said he would attempt to stop an uprising if one broke out, as he claimed he had done in the past.

Zaire's chronically troubled economy received a reprieve with the announcement Tuesday that the International Monetary Fund will extend a \$1.1-billion credit. International lending organizations are expected to continue to keep Zaire's austerity plan under close scrutiny because of a history of economic mismanagement under Mr. Mobutu.

Mr. Nguzu, known as a moderate, strongly pro-Western political figure, charged that Mr. Mobutu managed to skirt World Bank and IMF safeguards and skimmed off millions in state funds in addition to his private fortune.

At the time of his resignation, Mr. Nguzu was in charge of implementing the internationally backed economic and financial reforms. He said that Mr. Mobutu, by exerting personal control over the Central Bank of Zaire, the nationalized Geconmin mining company and the Sozacom mineral-exporting firm, had undermined the reforms and had skimmed off more than \$100 million last year and \$26 million in the first quarter of 1980.

**Charges of Corruption**

Mr. Nguzu said that skimming from Geconmin, which normally produces 63 percent of the state budget, and from Sozacom, which once provided 70 percent of Zaire's foreign earnings, was responsible for the recent 40-percent currency devaluation.

While holding out a slim hope that Mr. Mobutu would step down or allow meaningful reforms, Mr. Nguzu said his desire for a peaceful solution had limits. He planned to release the text of his opposition appeal to the Zairian people in Paris on Thursday.

He said that after his resignation he was approached by fellow Lunda tribesmen living in neighboring

Zambia and Angola, who expressed willingness to invade their native province of Shaba, where major rebel incursions took place in 1977 and 1978.

"I told them to do nothing," he said, "but if I am not understood and if a popular revolt and another war breaks out, I will be behind my people and assume my responsibilities to the bitter end."

In 1977, when he was foreign minister, Mr. Nguzu was accused by Mr. Mobutu of involvement in an insurrection. He was tortured and condemned to death for high treason, but he was rehabilitated two years later and was reinstated in his Foreign Ministry post. He became premier in 1980.

"I'm pro-West and share the West's very valid concern for keeping Zaire out of Communist hands," he said, "but the human-



Nguzu Karl I Bond

# Begin, Peres Hold Heated TV Debate; Both Pledge to Retain Occupied Areas

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his opponent in the national election Tuesday, Shimon Peres, both vowed Thursday to retain Israeli control over the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in order to guarantee the security of the Jewish state.

In their only face-to-face debate of the campaign, however, the two candidates differed sharply over how to revive the dormant Camp David peace process and reach agreements with Arab neighbors.

Mr. Begin said that under Mr. Peres' leadership, Israel would ultimately lose the West Bank to Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization, while Mr. Peres, the Labor Party leader, warned that Israel stood to lose its peace treaty with Egypt if Mr. Begin's Likud party remained in power.

In a heated 40-minute televised duel in which the candidates sought in sway the estimated 20 percent of the electorate still undecided, Mr. Peres, who is trailing in all the major opinion polls, seized the initiative and, for the first time in the three-month campaign, appeared to put Mr. Begin on the defensive.

**Stunning Comeback**

At one point in the debate, Mr. Begin said he almost fell off of his chair in surprise at the aggressive nature of Mr. Peres' remarks. After the debate, the prime minister said that Mr. Peres had launched a "violent, vicious attack," adding, "A man who launches such an attack gets a reply."

Mr. Peres, who throughout most of the campaign has approached dispirited and self-admitted

defeat as a result of Mr. Begin's stunning comeback from near political ruin six months ago, appeared to closely follow a strategy devised by his campaign staff in 80 on the attack and try to bait the prime minister into anger or confusion. Mr. Peres' campaign advisers said later that the strategy had worked, and that their candidate had "won" the debate.

Mr. Peres, whose party platform advocates a return of about two-thirds of the West Bank in exchange for guarantees of continued Israeli security settlements in the strategic Jordan River valley, has avoided the issue for the most part, apparently sensing a national consensus that favors the Likud's more hard-line approach toward the Arabs. For Mr. Begin, the West Bank issue has been overshadowed by the crisis over the Syrian missiles in Lebanon and the decision to bomb the nuclear reactor near Baghdad.

The bombing came up only peripherally in the debate, with Mr. Begin calling it a "national salvation," and Mr. Peres saying that he had no doubt Iraq intended to build nuclear weapons but that he was opposed to the timing of the raid and the fact that it was carried out before diplomatic efforts had been exhausted.

As for the missiles in Lebanon, Mr. Begin argued that they represented a risk for Israel because they would impede Israeli air attacks against Palestinian bases in Lebanon. "We have not abandoned the policy of hitting back. We must have initiative — our initiative," Mr. Begin said.

Mr. Peres retorted that the April 28 Israeli attack on two Syrian helicopters in Lebanon during sup-

# U.S., Egypt and Israel Approve Peacekeeping Force for Sinai

By William E. Farrell  
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Representatives of Egypt, Israel and the United States announced Thursday the creation of a multinational peacekeeping force to patrol the Sinai desert after the scheduled withdrawal of Israel from the Egyptian territory next April 25.

A statement issued by the three participants said the agreement was preliminary and subject to the ratification of both the Egyptian and Israeli parliaments.

But at a news conference, Michael Sterner, the deputy assistant secretary of state who headed the U.S. team during the months of negotiations, seemed confident that a force acceptable in both Israel and Egypt had been worked out.

"The United States is, of course, delighted that this agreement has been reached," Mr. Sterner said. "It will strengthen peace and the future of the peace process."

No formal document on the details of the multinational force was issued, pending parliamentary action in Israel and Egypt, but Mr. Sterner provided some details finally agreed upon early Thursday morning.

The peacekeeping force, Mr. Sterner said, will be composed of three battalions, as well as support, logistic and aviation elements that will total between 2,000 and 3,000 men. He said the United States was prepared to provide a battalion of soldiers, the logistics group and about 70 civilian observers who would monitor the desert border from both the Israeli and Egyptian sides.

That could mean about 800 Americans based in the vast desert peninsula.

Asked whether this meant a major commitment of American troops stationed in the Middle East, Mr. Sterner replied: "This is essentially correct, yes." But he drew a distinction between a force posted for possible hostilities and the planned multinational force, which he said was designed "to implement security arrangements between two nations at peace."

**Civilian to Lead**

The head of the force will be given the title of director-general, he said, and both Israel and Egypt agreed that the post should be filled by an American civilian, as yet unnamed, who is acceptable in both sides.

The next in the chain of command, Mr. Sterner said, will be a military field commander, not an American, who will be appointed by the director-general with the approval of Israel and Egypt.

The next level would be the command of the force, which he said would be composed of troops from the nations that agree to participate in the force. Mr. Sterner said that Egypt and Israel had come up with a list of about 30 countries whose

troops would be acceptable to both sides.

"We do have firm commitments from some countries," he said, but he declined to name them. There have been reports that a number of countries have been approached in the last several months, nations that have traditionally played neutral roles such as Norway, Sweden, Ireland, Australia, Fiji and Ghana.

Mr. Sterner estimated the first year costs of the force at \$200 million and said that the United States was committed to providing more than \$100 million of that sum, although such a commitment requires congressional approval, as does the sending of U.S. troops.

The duration of the peacekeeping force, he explained, is open-ended since the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, signed March 26, 1979, did not set an expiration date for it.

Mr. Sterner said that both sides agreed that the peacekeeping force should be in place about a month before the last phase of the Israeli withdrawal under the treaty.

Initially, the peace treaty called for a UN peacekeeping force to monitor the Sinai but that idea was dropped because of the opposition of the Soviet Union in it and the certainty of a Soviet veto in the Security Council if the matter came up for a vote.

As recently as April, Egypt was opposed to the inclusion of American troops in a Sinai force but expressed a willingness to accept a U.S. presence if all other options were foreclosed.

One major snag in the negotiations to set up the force came in April when news reports out of Washington said that the Reagan administration had begun to think of an American contingent in a Sinai unit as a "smuggled force" that could form the nucleus of a U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the area.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat opposes giving any facilities in the Sinai to any nation, including the United States.

# U.S. Supreme Court Upholds Male-Only Draft

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court upheld male-only military draft registration Thursday, saying Congress' broad constitutional powers over national military matters allow it to exclude women from a possible draft.

Writing for the 6-3 majority, Justice William H. Rehnquist defended "Congress' broad authority enforced by the Constitution" not to include women in registration. Rejecting arguments that the draft amounted to sex discrimination, he said that "this is not a case of Congress arbitrarily choosing to burden one of two similarly situated groups."

In the dissenting opinion, Justice Thurgood Marshall, joined by Justices Byron R. White and William J. Brennan Jr., said the decision "excludes women from a fundamental civic obligation."

# 46 Convicted of Fiscal Fraud by Milan Court

MILAN — Forty-six persons, including some leading Italian industrialists and Swiss bankers, have been convicted of the illegal transfer of millions of dollars and given total fines of 70 billion lire (about \$70 million).

The heaviest penalties, handed down by a Milan court Wednesday night at the end of a trial that lasted several months, were imposed on Mario Bernasconi and Pacifico Forri, top executives of the Banco del Sempione, a Swiss bank.

The two bankers, tried in absentia, were each fined 13 billion lire (about \$13 million). However, Swiss authorities in the past have not recognized Italy's bank laws, and Italy is expected to be unable to collect the fines. Italian industrialists were charged with illegally taking funds to Switzerland, while Swiss bankers were charged with illegal operations providing manipulation of remittances of Italian emigrants to create illegal deposits to the benefit of Italian exporters.

# Madrid Court Indicts 3 Guardsmen in Deaths

MADRID — For the first time since the Spanish Civil War, a court indicted three paramilitary Civil Guard members Thursday, charging them with homicide in the deaths of three men reportedly mistaken for Basque separatist guerrillas.

The court said sufficient evidence existed to prosecute Lt. Col. Carlos Castillo Queiro, Lt. Manuel Torres Gomez and Guardsman Manuel Fernandez Llamas. It set no trial date and ordered all three held on bond.

The case involves three men from the northern city of Santander whose bullet-riddled and charred bodies were found in a car after they were held by the Civil Guard for nine hours. Two of the men were missing arms and legs.

# Flow of Vietnamese Refugees at 2-Year High

BANGKOK — The number of Vietnamese refugees leaving home climbed in April and May to the highest level in two years, and statistics obtained from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees indicate that the rate of departure is remaining high this month despite monsoon weather in the South China Sea.

The April and May totals — 11,155 and 14,792, respectively — of Vietnamese who survived hazardous crossings to Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Hong Kong were the highest since July, 1979, when Vietnam, in the face of worldwide protests, halted the forced mass departures of citizens of Chinese origin.

# Turkey Seeks Execution of 52 in Leftist Union

ISTANBUL — The Istanbul military prosecutor Thursday demanded the death sentence for 52 officials of a leftist trade-union confederation whose operations were suspended after September's military coup.

The officials belonged to DISK, the second largest labor grouping in Turkey, with more than 700,000 members. A statement said they were charged with working for the domination of one class over another, a phrase often used in cases involving extreme-leftist organizers accused of trying to subvert the constitutional order.

Meanwhile, two leftist extremists were executed Thursday for killing a U.S. Navy officer and a Turkish colleague last year, the state radio reported. They had been convicted of shooting the American, Chief Petty Officer Sam Novello, and a Turkish naval engineer.

# Local Party Vote Erupts Into Dispute in Poland

WARSAW — An election meeting of Polish Communists in the western city of Poznan developed into a procedural clash between reform-minded delegates and a leadership hard-line, according to official reports Thursday.

About 1,350 delegates throughout the country, out of a target of nearly 2,000, have been elected. The bulk of them will be taking part in a national party congress for the first time when it convenes July 14.

Parallel voting for local party posts has also returned fewer than 15 percent of previous officeholders, according to official returns. Thursday, the entire leadership in the northeastern province of Suwalki was voted out of office.

In Poznan, Tadeusz Grabski, a hard-line Politburo member, stormed out of the local party meeting at one stage Wednesday, declaring that he was ashamed to be taking part, the Warsaw daily Zycie Warszawy said.

The Poznan meeting was called to elect delegates to the party congress. The row erupted when a majority of the local activists refused by a 214-202 vote to endorse three candidates proposed by Warsaw.

The Poznan party members said they were not against the candidates as such, but argued that only activists nominated by local party cells were eligible to stand as congress delegates. One speaker called Mr. Grabski's accusations of anti-party activity a "gross affront."

At a provincial party conference at Piotrkow Trybunalski, 150 kilometers (95 miles) southwest of Warsaw, Stefan Olszowski, also a Politburo member, warned Wednesday that past East Bloc crises had ended with Warsaw Pact military intervention. Mr. Olszowski said that "crises occurred also in other countries: in Hungary in 1956, in East Germany in 1953, in Czechoslovakia in 1968."

**Ending Crises**

"In all these instances the crisis phenomena were ended by a military solution including an intervention of fraternal states, and in the case of Hungary, a Soviet intervention," Mr. Olszowski said.

"We can function today as a state only if we are connected with the Socialist community," he asserted. "Some think the regime will change in Poland and then everything will be good. The Marshall Plan will come. [Union leader Lech] Walesa will go to the United States and everything will develop nicely," Mr. Olszowski said.

"No," he added. "First, [the West] will give nothing. The West has already several times left us in the lurch. [Former party leader Edward] Gierek has, to a degree, also been left in the lurch. Our own stability can only consist in keeping our alliance ties."

On Thursday, the Polish news agency PAP said that Polish and Soviet army units were conducting joint training. "In accordance with plans" on Silesian army ranges in southern Poland.

# Shift in Ties Seen by U.S.

Let us add that such training is "traditional," the agency said in an apparent effort to play down the report, which comes amid speculation of impending Warsaw Pact maneuvers next month.

In Bonn, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, was quoted Thursday as saying there was a possibility that the Soviet Union might intervene militarily in Poland before the party congress on July 14. He agreed with a questioner from the mass-circulation Bild-Zeitung that "the danger exists."

**Shift in Ties Seen by U.S.**

(Continued from Page 1)

the left in which the Communists have the chance.

The Socialist Party emphasize that the French Communists have been so weakened in recent elections that they cannot hope to determine or block government policies, and that the decision by Mr. Mitterrand to bring them into the Cabinet was intended to prevent the Communists from attempting to rally leftist opposition against the government, particularly in trade-union ranks.

Socialist officials also point out that the four cabinet posts given to the Communists — including the ministries of transport, health, administrative reform and vocational training — will not give them access to sensitive defense or foreign-affairs information.

French state television quoted a telegram from NATO headquarters in Brussels asserting that "the Atlantic alliance is satisfied by reassurances received from the French government concerning the protection of vital information on the defense of the 15 Western countries."

But French government officials, who have publicly insisted all along that the composition of the Cabinet was an internal French affair, declined to comment on reports that they felt obliged to specifically assure the United States and other NATO allies that Communist ministers would not be briefed on sensitive security affairs.

**Britain Expects Problems**

LONDON (AP) — The British Foreign Office said Thursday that the presence of Communists in France's government raised the problem of security in exchanges with the French. But a spokesman said Britain was sure "these practical questions are capable of satisfactory answers."

**Tass Sees Interference**

MOSCOW (AP) — The Reagan administration, in criticizing the inclusion of Communists in the French Cabinet, "has undertaken an act of unceremonious interference in France's affairs," Tass said Thursday.

# Crash in Alaska Kills 5

ANCHORAGE — A sightseeing plane crashed at the 9,000-foot level of Mount McKinley, killing the pilot and all four Japanese tourists aboard, a Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said Wednesday.

# U.S. Aide Reports Pakistani Assurance Of No Plans to Produce Nuclear Arms

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Pakistan has given the United States "absolute assurances" that it is neither developing nor planning to make a nuclear bomb, Undersecretary of State James L. Buckley has disclosed.

"I was assured by the ministers and by the president himself that it was not the intention of the Pakistan government to develop nuclear weapons," Mr. Buckley told a

# Senate Government Affairs Subcommittee Wednesday

He added, however, that Pakistan had not pledged to eschew developed peaceful nuclear explosions such as the detonation by India in 1974, nor had it promised not to develop the capability to build nuclear weapons.

"One has to make a distinction between the nuclear option and nuclear weapon," he told the Senate panel.

**Distinction**

A senior State Department official said that Pakistan, unlike the United States, had always drawn a distinction between developing a bomb and a peaceful nuclear explosion. Despite U.S. prodding, President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has not changed his view that Pakistan has the right to develop the option to detonate a supposedly peaceful nuclear explosion.

Mr. Buckley described Pakistan's assurances during testimony on the administration's nuclear-nonproliferation policy, which is under review, and on his two-day trip earlier this month to Islamabad to discuss resumption of U.S. military and economic assistance.

At the end of the visit, the administration and Pakistan jointly announced that they had agreed on a \$3-billion aid package, including the supply of advanced F-16 fighter planes.

In another area, Mr. Buckley told the panel that the administration was "in total absolute disagreement" with a speech Tuesday by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, who called upon "all peace-loving nations of the world" to help Arabs acquire nuclear weap-

# Pretoria Rushes Program For Uranium Enrichment

(Continued from Page 1)

for the reactor at Pretoria four years ago, but the South African Atomic Energy Board managed to stretch out what it had on hand by restricting use of the reactor. Eventually, it was in operation only a couple of hours a week. By the start of this year the supply was exhausted, but then Valindaba was ready to step into the breach with its own supply.

Even now with South African fuel elements, Mr. Roux said, the reactor is operating at less than full capacity. According to a Western diplomat who has studied the question, Koeberg would need about 100 tons of 3-percent-enriched uranium to start up. After starting up, the reactor can run for a year with about 30 pounds of highly enriched uranium, according to published reports.

South Africa does not have — and has no prospect of developing — the capacity to fabricate the fuel

# Fighting at Abadan, Shelling Reported

NICOSIA — Iraq has reported its forces clashed with tank-supported Iranian infantry at Abadan in southwestern Iraq, killing more than 520 Iranian soldiers and forcing the rest to retreat.

Baghdad radio made the claim Wednesday in its daily communique on the war, which broke out last Sept. 22. Abadan, an oil-refining city on the northern tip of the Gulf, has been the scene of some of the fiercest fighting along the 300-mile (480-kilometer) front.

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Have you digested that? O.K. Now pass the mustard!



Reach out and touch someone



# Reported Remarks of Haig Aides Irritate White House

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials have expressed consternation over reports that aides traveling with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. criticized Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the chief UN delegate, for her handling of the Security Council resolution condemning Israel's attack on an Iraqi nuclear reactor.

Publicly, the Reagan administration quickly closed ranks around Mrs. Kirkpatrick on Wednesday, praising her performance following reports that Mr. Haig's aides were critical of the way she handled negotiations on the resolution. The State Department aides reportedly said Mr. Haig had had to intervene personally to tone down criticism of Israel in the resolution.

A senior White House official said privately, however, that he and his associates were upset, deeply concerned and puzzled by the comments criticizing not only Mrs. Kirkpatrick but also Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to the president, and Richard V. Allen, the national security adviser.

"We don't want to fire back," a White House official said. "We don't want a wedge between ourselves and Haig with him halfway around the world. We're not going to take after Haig and his aides."

Nonetheless, White House officials said they assumed that Mr. Haig's aides had spoken with the secretary's blessing. They added that they were deeply puzzled about why Mr. Haig would want criticism of administration officials coming from his aides, particularly after the earlier problems he had within the administration.

Mr. Haig was in a confrontation with the White House on March 24 when he publicly questioned President Reagan's plans to put Vice President Bush in charge of the administration's crisis-management team. Mr. Haig's aides said at the time that he had come close to offering his resignation when he learned through news reports that Mr. Bush was getting that post.

Less than a week later, on March 30, he stirred another controversy with an emotional appearance before the press within hours after Mr. Reagan was shot. He was also reported to have clashed at the White House with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger over who was in charge.

Since then, both the White House and the State Department have worked hard to end the differences. Mr. Reagan and his aides have repeatedly praised Mr. Haig to counter speculation that the secretary might leave the administration.

And so administration officials

were concerned about the criticism emanating from Mr. Haig's aides. Their remarks reportedly suggested that they were unhappy with communications between the United Nations and the State Department and with what they described as the lack of White House involvement in the UN resolution on Israel.

After consultations with the White House, the State Department issued a statement Wednesday denying the reports attributed to Mr. Haig's aides.

"It's not true," David Passage, a State Department spokesman, said in an article in the New York Times that appeared in Thursday's editions of the International Herald Tribune. "The president and secretary of state were kept informed at every step of the way. The resolution which the council adopted was due to her negotiation, which was unusually skillful. She recommended we vote for it, and the president and the secretary agreed."

According to a White House official, Mr. Passage's statement was not cleared with Mr. Haig, who spent the night in Honolulu on his way back from Asia. Department officials told reporters and White House aides that the comments reported in the press did not reflect Mr. Haig's views.

"There were a lot of factual er-

rors in the story," Mr. Passage said of The Times' article. "And on the basis of those factual errors, I have trouble believing that those sources accurately reflected the secretary's views."

But privately, other White House officials here said there were too many criticisms of other officials emanating from Mr. Haig's aides for all of them to be inaccurate. Those White House officials also said that they considered it unlikely that these comments were made without Mr. Haig's approval.

Officials said the matter would probably come up when Mr. Haig gave the president a briefing Thursday on his trip to China and other points in the Far East.

"We've got to deal with this internally," a White House official said. "There's a feeling that this is all very unfortunate. But we don't want to get into it in a public way."

**Kirkpatrick Replies**

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NYT) — Mrs. Kirkpatrick has rejected assertions that she differed with Mr. Haig, or anyone else in the administration on the UN resolution. She added that Mr. Reagan had congratulated her in a telephone call Wednesday for her role in drafting the resolution, adopted last Friday.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said "there was a perfect consensus in our government from the outset" on the resolution. It was agreed, she said, that there should be no language in the resolution calling for an arms embargo, which the Iraqis had said they wanted.

The UN delegate was interviewed Wednesday by telephone from her rented villa at St.-Remy in France, where she is on vacation. Last week, she conducted negotiations with Foreign Minister Sadoun Hammadi of Iraq that resulted in unanimous approval of a council resolution condemning Israel's raid but refraining from any punishment and placing no new obligation on Israel's military suppliers.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick said that Mr. Haig had been ready to discuss the resolution with Mr. Hammadi at any time during the bargaining. But, she said, "I can only tell you

**Java Bus Plunge Kills 21**

JAKARTA — Twenty-one persons were killed and 26 seriously injured in a bus crash in central Java, police said Thursday. The driver lost control Wednesday night on a narrow and slippery road 230 miles (450 kilometers) east of Jakarta, and the vehicle plunged into a ravine.

**Liberia Keeping Soviet Shipment**

MONROVIA, Liberia — Liberia has confiscated Soviet communications equipment originally intended for use in Moscow's embassy here, officials said Thursday. Officials said the equipment included three cases containing 33 packages, 12 telephone sets, a switchboard, radio-telephone relay devices and other sophisticated electronic materials.

The Soviet cargo vessel that brought the equipment had been detained Monday so Liberian officials could inspect the shipment. Authorities confiscated the equipment during unloading.

## Reagan's Foreign Policy Criticized by 3 Democrats

By Martin Schram  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After months of relatively diplomatic silence, the Democratic Party's foreign policy hard-liners have cautiously joined the ranks of President Reagan's critics, firing a few carefully aimed first strikes at the way the new administration is going about the shaping of national-security policy.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, Sen. Daniel P. Moynihan of New York, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, national-security adviser to former President Jimmy Carter, used a forum Tuesday sponsored by the Coalition for a Democratic Majority to criticize the Reagan administration. But their salvos were carefully targeted to cause no damage to the basic national-security decisions that the new administration has made — and that they themselves support.

"My thesis today is that the new administration has not yet got its foreign-policy act together," said Sen. Jackson, the elder patron of the Democratic group, which seeks to mold its majority coalition around the party's most hawkish wing. "Where is the administration going from here? ... It strikes me that many fundamental questions have not yet been addressed or resolved."

Sen. Moynihan sounded a similar theme. "This is not a foreign policy," he said. "This is a series of speeches and trips and press statements."

And Mr. Brzezinski offered this analysis: "I think there's a [Reagan national-security] team, but it has no process and it has no leader." Since World War II, Mr. Brzezinski said, foreign policy has been conducted either through a presidential format, with the president playing a strong daily role, or a format that has the secretary of state playing a central role.

"I expected President Reagan to fall into the latter category," Mr. Brzezinski said. But the Reagan administration, he maintained, has turned out to be neither of the above.

"The president ... is not deeply engaged in foreign policy," he said. "And for a variety of reasons ... the secretary of state has not been permitted to play that role."



Abolhassan Bani-Sadr

Waldheim following the execution of seven Baha'is in Iran earlier this week, according to a press statement by the Cyprus Baha'is Assembly. The statement said the latest executions raised to 40 the number of Baha'is executed by Iran's Islamic revolutionary courts since the overthrow of the shah.

The statement also said that "many others have been assassinated and scores are in jail ... Individuals have been dragged into the streets by mobs incited by local mullahs and killed when they refused to deny their faith."

The appeal was cabled to Mr.

**Appeal by Baha'is**

NICOSIA (AP) — The national assembly of the Baha'is faith in Cyprus appealed to United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim on Thursday "to investigate a systematic plan to exterminate the Baha'is in Iran."

The removal of Mr. Bani-Sadr is being credited with having improved the efficiency of the armed forces, whose war against Iraq he directed for 10 months. The politi-

and wondered aloud whether a ruling in favor of the president might allow him to abridge fundamental rights during future international crises.

A total of \$4 billion is supposed to be transferred July 19 as a condition of the release of the American hostages from Iran last January. The money consists of Iranian assets frozen in the United States after the taking of the hostages. An international claims-settlement tribunal is to receive \$1 billion, and the rest is to go to Iran.

But the companies, including Dames & Moore, the California engineering firm that brought the case before the court Wednesday, had earlier obtained court orders setting aside much of the money for repayment of debts owed them by the Iranian government.

The money is in some of the largest U.S. banks, which are facing the choice of violating the court orders — the attachments — by transferring the funds or violating the U.S. government's orders by refusing to transfer.

C. Stephen Howard, a lawyer for Dames & Moore, said Wednesday that the president had unilaterally stripped the courts of jurisdiction by his action and had, in effect, seized private property in violation of the Fifth Amendment.

**Emergency Powers**

"Never before has a president, acting alone, attempted to transfer assets out of the country" when there are claims against them, Mr. Howard said. Had the president secured the consent of Congress, he added, the deal would have been legal.

But Mr. Howard said that "hierarchically read, it was as if I bought a house, say from a Canadian citizen, and the president came and decided the house to the Ayatollah

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BIPARTISAN EFFORT — Sen. Henry M. Jackson, left, Democrat of Washington, talked with two Republicans, Sen. Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota, center, and Sen. Robert Packwood of Oregon, about a bipartisan request that President Reagan withdraw his proposed arms package for Saudi Arabia to avoid the "embarrassment" of having Congress defeat it.

## Portrait of a Fugitive: Bani-Sadr Sought In Iran as '2d Shah' and 'Son of a Dog'

TEHRAN — The portrait of Abolhassan Bani-Sadr that once hung, beside that of the revered Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in homes and offices throughout Iran is now nowhere to be found.

But a crudely drawn picture of Mr. Bani-Sadr on a poster pasted to the wall of the Ministry of Justice in Tehran proclaims the fugitive former president to be a wanted man.

An inscription on the poster reads: "A reward is offered for the person informing the Revolutionary Guard of this man's whereabouts. Reward: a place in heaven."

Two weeks ago, Mr. Bani-Sadr returned to Tehran from one of his many tours of the front in the war with Iraq, looking tired and dejected after Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary leader, dismissed him as commander in chief of the armed forces.

He has not been seen in public since and is now a wanted man, sought by revolutionary prosecutors who have issued a nationwide order for his arrest.

Dismissed as president by Ayatollah Khomeini on Monday after his impeachment by the Majlis (parliament), Mr. Bani-Sadr is on his way to becoming a nonperson in Iran. The day after he was fired from the presidency, his picture appeared on the front page of a

Tehran newspaper with a large red cross through it.

The hunt is also on for Mr. Bani-Sadr's former aides, many of whom are believed to be hiding. Tehran's revolutionary prosecutor said Tuesday that 25 of them had been arrested, and a Revolutionary Guard spokesman said Thursday that another — a legal adviser — had been detained at Tehran Airport as he tried to flee the country.

Airport sources said he was one of several of the ex-president's aides detained there Thursday.

The newspaper Kayhan identified the aide as Houshang Manouchehri and said he had been detained as he was about to leave for Frankfurt. A large quantity of money and bank documents were found on him, the newspaper said.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, 48, a French-trained economist, is a former protégé of Ayatollah Khomeini. But now he is ridiculed by pro-government demonstrators in Tehran as "Bani-Sag" — son of a dog.

**Boost in Morale**

The protesters who have called for his trial and execution say he is a second shah and compare him to the president of Chile by shouting, "Abolhassan is a Pinochet, under his mustache it says USA."

The removal of Mr. Bani-Sadr is being credited with having improved the efficiency of the armed forces, whose war against Iraq he directed for 10 months. The politi-

cal-ideological bureau of the joint armed forces staff was reported to have announced that the "dismissal of Mr. Bani-Sadr from the post of commander in chief as well as the presidency has increased the morale, combat readiness and defense capability of the armed forces many fold."

And Ayatollah Khomeini has said the former president used to decree government institutions during his 17 months as president. "He used to say all of [the institutions] were irrelevant, Bani-Sadr time and again asked me to change the Cabinet."

In another development, six persons were killed and 22 were wounded Wednesday when "criminal insurgents" attacked a funeral procession in the former Kurdish stronghold of Mahabad in northwestern Iran, state radio said.

The broadcast said that the rebels had fired on a march in honor of a Revolutionary Guard member killed by guerrillas loyal to the banned Kurdish Democratic Party.

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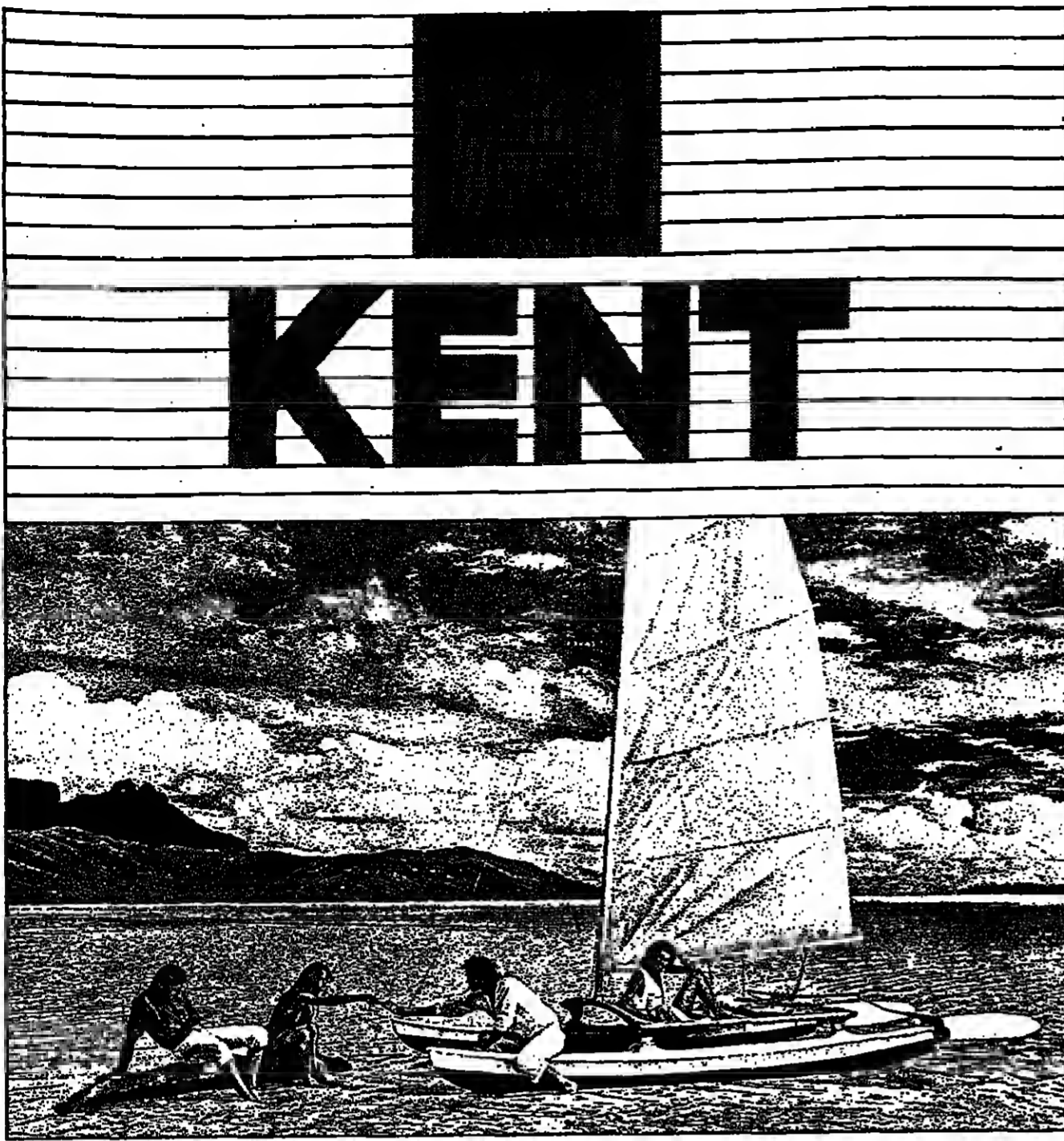
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House Gives Reagan Major Budget Victory

WASHINGTON — Republicans challenged House Democratic leaders Thursday on President Reagan's behalf and won a battle that gives them the upper hand in the fight over federal spending cuts.

U.S., Spain Hold Talks on Bases

MADRID — U.S. and Spanish negotiators opened their second round of negotiations Thursday on the future of U.S. air and naval facilities in Spain.

FAA Chooses New System To Avert Midair Crashes

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration has announced a major decision on the type of air-traffic equipment that will be used in the future to minimize the possibility of midair collisions.

WASHINGTON — For the second time in a few days, a leading polling organization has reported a decline in the popularity of President Reagan. In a Louis Harris poll, 60 percent of 1,245 persons interviewed early this month gave Mr. Reagan a favorable rating.

Reagan's Rating Dips in 2d Poll

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Needing Cash, Cuba Opens Door to Shared Ownership

HAVANA — The Cuban government, badly in need of dollars and the goods they buy, intends for the first time under Communist rule to share with foreign corporations both the ownership and management of a luxury tourist resort.

Russia May Increase Afghan Weaponry

NEW DELHI — The Soviet Union probably will send more advanced weapons instead of more troops to Afghanistan for the war against the Moslem rebels, according to a Western military expert.

Judge Acquits Isabel Peron of Misuse of Funds

BUENOS AIRES — A judge has acquitted former President Isabel Peron of charges she misused executive funds, increasing the possibility that she might be freed next month.

Edward Ball, 93, Who Managed Alfred I. du Pont Trust, Is Dead

NEW ORLEANS — Edward Ball, 93, chief trustee of the \$2-billion Alfred I. du Pont Trust, died Tuesday.

30 Injured at Bullfight

VIGO, Spain — Thirty persons in a crowd of 5,000 were injured Thursday in the Galician town of Nigran when a makeshift grandstand collapsed at the end of a bullfight, police said.

Opal B. Hill

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (UPI) — Opal B. Hill, 89, who in 1939 became the first woman golfer after Helen Hicks to turn professional and was an organizer of the Ladies Professional Golf Association, died Tuesday.

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LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Lola Lane, 75, one of the three Lane sisters who starred in American films, died Monday. She had long been afflicted by inflammation of the arteries.

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# Troubled U.S. Vets: From Front to Center

By Jerry Belcher  
Los Angeles Times Service

VENICE, Calif. — Like the dozen other Vietnam veterans gathered in the old converted gymnasium on this hot summer evening, the newcomer is in his early 30s and looks older than his years.

All except one of the others are regulars at the Thursday-night discussion session that is about to begin in the lounge of the Vets Center in this Southern California beach community. The regulars are seated in a circle, sipping orange juice (several are recovering alcoholics) and talking easily.

The newcomer sits within the circle, but somehow seems distant and apart from the rest of the group; he is silent, shifting restlessly in his chair, glancing at the open front door as if plotting an escape.

from the others. There is no small talk in this young man.

Indeed, there may be no talk at all; it seems unlikely at this point that Tom Ambrose and Frank Walker, two of the three Veterans Administration professional counselors who staff the Venice Vets Center, will be able to get the newcomer to open up.

The rap session, along with one-on-one counseling and use of the more conventional Veterans Administration programs, is a key element of the so-called "storefront" centers in the VA's "Operation Outreach."

### Pistol Under the Pillow

But when Mr. Ambrose opens the rap session ("Let's get into what's going on in our lives right now," he says in his soft, low-key manner), it is the newcomer who is the first to respond. And his re-

sponse is an explosive scutter of words:

"What's goin' on in my life, man! I been arguing with ... the VA for three years is what. And nothing is happening. That's what's happening in my life — nothing. This shrink at the VA hospital, he wants me to talk about my childhood. I already know about my childhood, for Christ-sakes!

"What I need to know is why I'm pissed off all the time. Why I'm alcoholic. Why I have nightmares [and] see my buddies getting killed over and over and over. Why I sleep with a pistol under my pillow.

He is near tears now, his voice edging toward hysteria.

"Man, what's goin' on in my life? I'm doin' the desperation boogie ... I'm all tangled up, I can't cope. I want revenge ... The government just used me up and threw me away, man!"

He mentions the gun again, then tells a disconnected story about flying into fury a few days earlier because — despite the fact he is a skilled mechanic — he was so distracted that he was unable to repair an automobile transmission.

### Just Start Shooting

"If somebody'd walked in then — I had that gun in my hand — I don't know what would have happened," he says. Then, later: "At this point I can't decide whether to blow my head off or just start shooting other people."

As the session goes on the newcomer's rage is spent — at least for the time being — but others pick it up. There are loud quarrels, two men stalk out in anger and frustration.

Then the anger subsides and war stories begin — some funny, some sad, some horrific, nearly all in cynical, profanity-spiked hostile anecdotes. A talk, balding ex-Marine hits again and again at the theme of patriotism betrayed: "We didn't lose in Vietnam, we just couldn't win. We weren't losers, the people back here in this damn country were the losers ... lying, cheating, bunch of cowards and losers ... The war in Vietnam was the death of honor in this country ..."

And so it goes for 2½ harrowing, exhausting hours. The session ends in calm.

(An epilogue: four days after taking part in the evening rap session at the Venice center, the troubled newcomer — voluntarily and with the help of Frank Walker — entered a special live-in psychiatric treatment program for Vietnam veterans at a Southern California VA hospital.)

### Congressional Support

The Venice Vets Center opened in May, 1980. Since then, the three counselors have dealt with more than 700 Vietnam veterans, each of whom may require dozens of hours of guidance.

The center's counseling team believes its program is effective — a hard, time-consuming way of working veterans through their troubles in combination with individual counseling and guidance in getting them into programs for treatment of drug and alcohol abuse.

Until recently, the entire Operation Outreach program, established during the Carter administration, was threatened with extinction by the budget-conscious Reagan administration.

But Congress is solidly behind it, and early this month the Senate restored \$6 million to the budget to establish an additional 28 Vet Centers across the country.

And the House voted 388-0 to approve a bill extending the eligibility of veterans to participate in Operation Outreach for another three years. On June 15, the Senate approved the same bill, 99-0. Capitol Hill observers expect President Reagan to sign it into law next month.

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# Experts Debate Terrorists' Connections

(Continued from Page 1)

this spring, that senior West German security officials suspected that Palestinian groups associated with the Palestine Liberation Organization gave paramilitary training to neo-Nazi groups. The PLO representatives in West Germany denied this. The same West German officials said they possessed clear indications that fugitive members of extreme-leftist terror groups were hiding in regions of Lebanon controlled by the PLO.

Israeli intelligence files overflow with allegations of both old and fairly recent contacts between Palestinian groups and both neo-Fascist and leftist terrorists, but this so-called evidence does not necessarily mean that active support of international terrorism by the PLO or other so-called "rejectionist" groups has actually increased.

For instance, the CIA's annual report on terrorism published June 15 (covering 1980 and reviewing events since 1968) said, "Palestinian terrorist actions in 1980 did not reach the level experienced during the 1970s."

### Japan Protests Plan For Soviet Firing Drill

TOKYO — Japan has officially protested the establishment of a danger zone for a firing exercise off Etorofu, a Soviet-held island claimed by Japan, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

A protest note was delivered Wednesday to the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow, he said. The four-day exercise is due to start Friday in the declared zone, which is about 50 miles (80 kilometers) off Japan's northern island of Hokkaido. The Soviet Union rejected the protest, the spokesman said.

It added that el-Fatah, the largest group in the PLO and the one directly led by Yasser Arafat, presumably is awaiting results of Mr. Arafat's diplomatic initiatives on a Palestinian state and has restricted international terror attacks to the Middle East.

The opinions of the European security officials about Soviet complicity in international terrorism were noticeably milder than those of some journalists, authors and American politicians.

A West German official, for instance, said in May: "From our point of view, there are no facts in hand that would allow us to say that the Soviet Union is behind the West German terrorists in any direct sense. This goes for the entire Eastern European bloc."

### View From Spain

Spanish officials, on the other hand, have been more willing to suggest that the Soviet Union has, to some extent, assisted the Basque group known by the initials ETA. Spanish officials reported privately that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko suggested to them two years ago that if they went forward toward NATO membership, Spain would face a worsening terrorist problem.

Gen. Umberto Capuzzo, the commander of the Carabinieri, Italy's paramilitary national police, said in February that "Italian terrorism is sui generis; there is no great brain abroad." Gen. Capuzzo said that operationally speaking the worst is over in Italy and the police have crippled the Red Brigades and Front Line, two major terror groups, as much as is militarily possible.

The CIA report said the Irish Republican Army was not as active as a terror group in 1980. The IRA, in fact, seems to have

switched to hunger strikes as a means of gaining publicity.

British security officials spoke of training that some IRA members are believed to have received in Palestinian camps in Lebanon and elsewhere in the Middle East in the 1970s, but they said this relationship did not appear to have continued.

The foreign group most important to the IRA appears to be Irish-Americans. Sean O'Bradaigh, the spokesman for Sinn Fein, the political arm of the IRA, called Irish-Americans "our backbone."

The fact that financial donations from Americans are apparently used to buy Soviet-designed weapons somewhere in the Middle East to shoot at British soldiers in Ulster is only one element in an increasingly complex argument about the roots of international terrorism.

# Cabinet Resigns In Transition to 3d Marcos Term

MANILA — The Cabinet of President Ferdinand E. Marcos resigned Thursday under constitutional procedures adopted recently. The presidential palace said the resignations were intended to permit Mr. Marcos to restructure the Cabinet for the start of his new term next Tuesday.

The palace described the resignations as a show of confidence in Mr. Marcos after his re-election June 16.

Already in office since 1965, Mr. Marcos will start a six-year third term with sweeping powers similar to those he held for eight years under martial law, which he lifted last Jan. 17.



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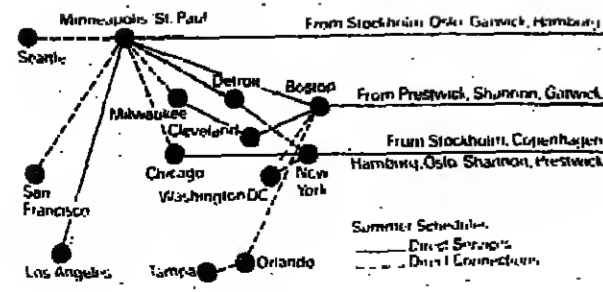
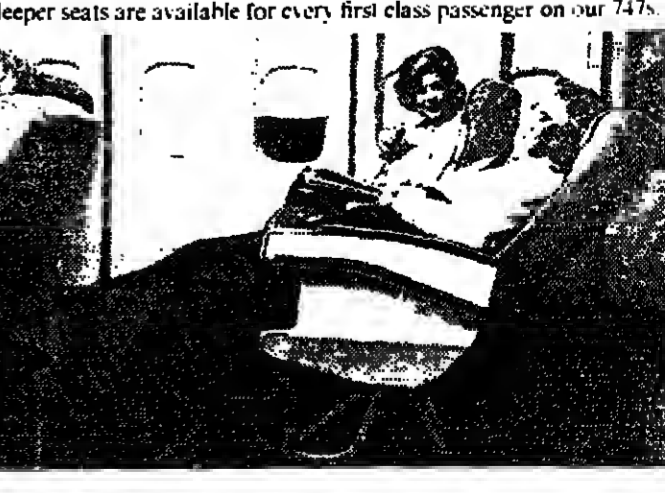
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## EEC Prepares the Ground

The European Commission has made its deadline and a good start in producing a broad outline for solving the EEC's budgetary and agricultural problems. The commission report only sets the terms for the political debate that will follow, but it has offered an approach that seems reasonable and equitable. When looked at from national perspectives, as it inevitably will be in the bargaining to come, there is much room for dissatisfaction. But from the community point of view, it is a balanced, sensible document directed at solving problems that have caused friction within the EEC since its founding and more so since its expansion from the original Six.

Regrettably, some of it has little chance of completing the political passage from recommendation to reality. The commission proposes, for example, that EEC food prices be brought in line with generally lower world market prices. In recognition of the fact that small farmers in the Community will suffer a loss of income, it suggests that certain farmers would be entitled to direct subsidies. It implies that those subsidies would be paid by individual governments, not out of the EEC's agricultural budget. Such a change is bound to be unpopular with countries such as West Germany, which pays more into the EEC than it gets back, and France, whose farmers are major beneficiaries of the current system.

Bonn is also bound to be displeased with the fact that the commission report specifically recommends budgetary relief for Britain and rejects West Germany's claim that it, too, is paying an unacceptable amount. After all, the West Germans will argue, not totally without justification, the Danes, the Dutch

and the Belgians are relatively rich, too. Why do we have to carry so much of the burden? It's a good bet that before the bargaining is over, Bonn will use its considerable muscle to redress the situation to some degree.

The commission report is aimed principally, though, at overhauling the Community's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the only fully integrated policy instituted since the EEC was founded. It suggests ways of preventing the CAP from consuming 70 percent of the EEC budget. These include discouraging the production of huge agricultural surpluses and the previously mentioned recommendation to bring EEC farm prices in line with world price levels. This will be unpopular with farmers throughout the community and tough agricultural ministers such as West Germany's Josef Ertl can be expected to fight hard against such changes.

The report suggests lifting the ceiling — currently 1 percent of VAT — on national contributions to the EEC budget, and using the European Monetary System as a corrective mechanism to equalize differences in inflation rates and economic performances in member countries. Much of the money saved or new money raised, if all or part of the commission report is adopted, would go toward social and regional development projects. Wisely, the report is not too detailed, leaving ministers room to negotiate with greater flexibility than if its message appeared to be etched in stone. Little will happen between now and September, but the report should provide good summer reading for the ministers and technocrats involved.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Echoes of Vietnam

Some truly bizarre echoes of the U.S. involvement in Vietnam drifted out of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s East Asian progress. In Peking, his regional aide, John Holdridge, gave an address to the American Club in which he spoke of the U.S. hopes and plans for ending Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. Normalizing relations with Hanoi won't work, Mr. Holdridge said: "If you give [the Vietnamese] what they want, this does not mean they change their policy in any way. So we will seek, if we can, to find ways to increase the political, economic and, yes, military pressures on Vietnam, working with others in ways which will bring about, we hope, some change in Hanoi's attitude toward the situation."

... And, yes, military pressures on Vietnam? What an extraordinary suggestion for a U.S. official to make, especially in China, which is already supporting some of the very anti-Vietnam Cambodians to whom Mr. Holdridge was evidently alluding. Secretary Haig later retreated to the more cautious formulation that no aid decision has been made. Still, it seems unthinkable that barely six years after ending one intervention in Southeast Asia, the United States should be close enough to considering support of another to be floating a trial balloon. Would U.S. public

opinion stand still for one minute for an indirect re-entry to the Indochina wars?

The truth is that, on Vietnam, the United States is caught between bad choices. One choice is normalization; this would entail cultivating Vietnam's "Titoist" nationalist instincts and playing on its evident frictions with the Soviet Union, as New Zealand, for one, recommends. But the administration's ideology and sense of strategy, and the domestic politics of it all, incline it against this policy. A second choice is the sort of full-court press Assistant Secretary of State Holdridge described in Peking. But not only would much of U.S. public opinion object to a military dimension. As distressed as they are by Vietnamese aggression, a number of the allies and friends of the United States in the region are not adverse to seeing China, a traditional threat, distracted by Vietnam.

Already under Jimmy Carter the United States was stiffening its military posture in Asia. Mr. Reagan is extending that policy in ways — the sale of arms to Peking, for instance — whose implications the region will need some time to absorb. The United States remains part of the regional balance of power. But it is not now given to the United States to set straight the affairs of Indochina. It never was.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### The New French Cabinet

The inclusion of Communists in the government of Francois Mitterrand seems to reflect both the confidence of the French Socialist Party and its concern over its political future.

Rarely since World War II have the Communists been brought into the governments of Western Europe. However, the election of Mr. Mitterrand has changed dramatically the political picture in France.

Perhaps, the Socialists felt so confident that they believed it would be harmless to allow the Communists to join the Cabinet. This may be true but the Socialists had a more practical reason for doing so.

With the Communists in the government, the Socialists can expect cooperation from the Communist-led CGT, France's largest labor federation. Perhaps the Socialists remember that the Popular Front government formed in 1936 was shaken by violent strikes. The Socialists now have the support of more than 40 Communist members in parliament in addition to their own majority. This provides some stability in the operation of parliament but does not ensure stability within the party.

It seems likely that the government will have to negotiate and make compromises with diverse factions before presenting legislation. If Mr. Mitterrand fails to do this and tries to force through legislation without firm support, the party could split.

— From the Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

The French Communists have entered the French government with more of a whimper than a bang. The looming threat which they seemed to represent only four years ago has

shrivelled away. They come now as supplicants, much reduced by severe losses at the polls. An historic event which might have sent tremors is now being greeted in most capitals with little more than a shrug of the shoulders.

President Mitterrand has had close contacts with Communists since his time with the Resistance movement against Nazi occupation. He knows them well enough not to trust them and he is now strong enough not to have to trust them. They have accepted his terms and if they break them he can manage on his own.

But the real significance of what has happened in France is that the Socialists have dramatically overtaken the Communists as the main force on the left. If Italy is influenced it could be as much by this as by the arrival of Communists in government.

— From The Times (London).

### On Soviet Expediency

The latest developments in and around Poland give rise to a need to draw conclusions about attitudes to the Soviet Union in general. There is obviously little point in talking to Moscow and its obedient satellites about European security and cooperation in Madrid while Poland lives under the threat of intervention.

When the Soviet leaders make it as clear as they have done in the last few days that their international undertakings are to nonintervention and the rejection of force will always be subordinated to the maintenance of Communist Party rule, Moscow's partners to contracts and negotiations are bound to sit up and take notice.

— From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 26, 1906

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland — The experiment of pursuing by automobiles a balloon imagined as carrying dispatches from Zurich, considered as being surrounded by hostile forces, was repeated yesterday. The balloon Mars was again victorious, landing in the Vorarlberg after five hours' journey, distancing all the automobiles and avoiding capture. Meanwhile, from Ireland come the report that Eamon de Valera, of Creeslough, County Donegal, is enjoying a week's sojourn in a Derry jail, because he refuses to take out a license for his dog unless the document is issued to him in Irish. He contends that it is impossible to spell his name save in Irish. In that language, his name is Mac-an-Ultaigh.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 26, 1931

NEW YORK — Jean Norris, New York's first woman magistrate, has been removed from the bench by the justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. In charges against her conduct in the Women's Court over which she presided, filed by Samuel Seabury, special referee for the court in the magistrates' inquiry, Mrs. Norris was accused of severity, unjudicial conduct, altering the court records and acting in an arbitrary manner, especially in dealing with woman prisoners. A report accused her of "calculated disregard of the rights of defendants in her court" and statistics were produced to show that out of the 5,502 cases that came before her, she had discharged but 14.6 percent.



'Gimme That — We Don't Want You Poor Folks Throwing Your Weight Around.'

## Doing Justice to the Poor

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — On the same day last week that Associate Justice Potter Stewart made public his decision to step down from the Supreme Court, the House of Representatives passed a measure extending the life of the Legal Services Corporation which runs the federally financed program providing lawyers for the poor. The vote in the House was 245-137, but that is short of the two-thirds majority that would be needed to override the veto presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d has said he would recommend to President Reagan.

The fact that the president who does not see any compelling need for the continuation of the Republican-created program of legal services for the poor is the same president who will soon be filling Potter Stewart's "swing seat" on the Supreme Court is something to give you pause.

Mr. Reagan has been hostile to the legal services program since its beginning in the Nixon administration. When legal services lawyers went to court on behalf of impoverished Californians and won judgments that the Reagan administration was illegally denying them their benefits under federal and state programs, the then-governor was furious. A compromise of sorts was negotiated, but it did not dispel Mr. Reagan's hostility.

Now, as president, he is proposing that the Legal Services Corporation be abolished and its funds cut off. Instead of the staffs of specially trained lawyers now available to help poor people with their problems, the administration is saying that their legal needs can be met by the states — using scarce funds from the reduced federal social services block grant — or by private law firms doing charitable work.

### Meese Suggestion

Mr. Meese suggested at the University of Delaware Law School that taking care of the poor's legal problems might provide some good practice and relief from the tedium of the classroom for third-year law students.

The best comments on this brand of thinking came, not from the bleeding-heart liberals, but from some of the Republican members of the House who have intimate knowledge of the program.

Rep. Tom Railsback of Illinois, who is about as sentimental as barbed wire, helped manage the bill in the House. "The Americans we are talking about, it is fair to say, are poor," he remarked. "They represent a disproportionate number of American minorities and they represent a disproportionate number of America's elderly citizens. The subcommittee, Republicans and Democrats alike, made this decision that the 29 million poor Americans should be able to sit down and discuss their legal problems with an attorney."

"Every lawyer in this body," the Illinois Republican said, "and in the nation for that matter, is fully aware of the fact that to successfully use our system of justice, you need the assistance of an attorney — and to deny these people their assistance is the very same as denying them access to our system of

justice. If we do this, then I believe the consequences may be serious, not just for the poor, but for our entire system of government."

Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Virginia, a Republican as conservative as his name, said: "I remind my colleagues that the Legal Services Corporation is a Republican initiative, which had its earliest beginnings when Lewis Powell Jr. was president of the American Bar Association in 1965. Lewis Powell Jr. is now a justice of the Supreme Court appointed by a Republican president."

"I share the view Mr. Justice Powell expressed in August, 1976," Mr. Butler said, and quoted him as follows: "Equal justice under law is not merely a caption on the fa-

cade of the Supreme Court building. It is perhaps the most inspiring ideal of our society. It is one of the ends for which our entire legal system exists. And central to that system is the precept that justice is not denied because of a person's race, religion or beliefs. Also, it is fundamental that justice should be the same, in substance and availability, without regard to economic status."

Mr. Reagan does not understand or accept that proposition. He almost certainly will use his veto on the legal-services bill. And then he will decide who sits on the Supreme Court with men of the character of Justice Powell. It is something to ponder.

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## Israel: Living by the Sword

By Anthony Lewis

As that comment suggests, security is not a one-dimensional matter. It involves political as well as military factors. And the real question about the Baghdad raid is whether the heavily militarized foreign policy that it reflects is likely to make Israel more secure in the long run.

What development of recent years has done the most to assure Israel's long-term security? The answer surely is the rapprochement with Egypt. The most important of Israel's Arab neighbors is no longer an enemy.

### Sadat's Hope

Yet even after President Sadat went to Jerusalem, the suspicions mentioned by Mr. Ben-Zion remained. I had letters from American supporters of Israel charging that Mr. Sadat's course was all a trick, that he really had Nazi views and so on. It took time for some people to recognize that there had been a political breakthrough of immense value to Israel.

Despite Arab denunciations of Mr. Sadat, a more recent view of Israel — accepting it as a fact of life — has been spreading through the Arab world. No one who has visited Saudi Arabia or Jordan in

recent years could miss that trend. Even Iraq, according to many diplomats, had shown signs of moving away from an openly rejectionist position.

President Sadat's hope, embodied in the Camp David document on a framework for peace, was that the pattern of Israeli agreement with Egypt would be followed with its other neighbors. That has not happened. And the large part of the reason is that the Begin government has not been daring, not being willing to go far in the search for political accommodation in those quarters. It has based its policy on military force.

Mr. Begin has offered the most grudging definition of the "full autonomy" that the Camp David agreement called for in the West Bank. His government has planned new settlements all over the area. It has expelled elected mayors. It has refused to make even conditional gestures toward Palestinian nationalism. It has all but said that it has no intention of ever withdrawing its military forces from that occupied territory.

At the same time the Begin government has greatly deepened its military involvement in Lebanon, moving up from the country's southern strip to form a de facto

alliance with the most aggressive Christian force, the Phalangists. It was an attempt by the Phalangists to move east that set off the Syrian missile crisis.

The strike on Iraq's reactor has to be seen not in isolation but as part of a pattern of Israeli policy: the emphasis on military force instead of diplomacy and politics. President Sadat's Arab critics find in the pattern confirmation of their view that his peace treaty would simply free Israel's hands for a more aggressive policy on other fronts, expanding toward a "Greater Israel."

When the raid on Iraq is seen in that larger framework, the security argument is less convincing. For the raid, on top of many other things, did "severe damage" to the hope in which Israel's true security must lie: The hope of realistic relations with all its neighbors.

**An Embarrassment**  
King Hussein of Jordan, long considered the most likely Arab leader to make peace with Israel after Mr. Sadat, wrote President Reagan a despairing personal letter after the raid. Israel's policies, he said, were "extinguishing any glimmer of hope for civilized and disciplined human relations for the people of this troubled region."

The raid has embarrassed President Sadat and renewed Arab doubts about his approach. It has put a stop to U.S. efforts for regional cooperation against any Soviet threat, making even the most conservative Gulf states see Israel as a real threat. It has deepened Israel's isolation.

The Economist of London, which has a record of support for Israel and is no skeptic about the need for arms, said of the raid: "Increasingly, Israel has come to behave as though the use of force is the only way to defend its interests. It would certainly not have survived until now had it not been ready to fight."

But Israel has to weigh its need for self-protection against its equal need for friendship.

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1981



Food

It's Durian Time — If You Can Stand the Stench

By Kenneth L. Whiting

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — What a stink like a garbage truck running over a dump day?

It is a fruit so smelly that it is barred from airplanes, trains and most hotels in Southeast Asia — yet there are those who would beg, borrow or steal to satisfy their passion for the forbidding fruit.

The telltale stench permeates sections of Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand now that the durian season has peaked again.

The aroma is the perfume of prosperity for growers and others in the trade. Superior durians were fetching the equivalent of \$3.28 (U.S.) a kilogram in Singapore this week. Top quality ones have sold for the equivalent of as much as \$50 each in Bangkok.

Durian grows on trees sometimes more than 100 feet tall, with as few as 10 or as many as 500 on a tree. The fruit varies widely in size and shape, but generally is about 8 inches long and 7 inches wide.

The outer rind is thick and covered with sharp thorns, or "dur," so tough that few break open when they fall to the ground.

Durians can be used in cakes, packaged like long sausages, made into durian jam or even durian-flavored ice cream. Purists, however, appreciate them carefully, bargain beat- edly and then eat durian raw with the fingers.

"The right way to eat durian is squatting by the roadside or sitting on the kitchen floor, taking the fleshy seeds straight from the shells as they are cracked and pried open, using fingers and licking them afterward with that mandatory mad look in the eye," wrote Sri Dehima, a columnist for the New Straits Times.

Protein and Calories

A heavy knife is used to split the fruit and expose the pulp, which ranges in color from pale yellow to bright orange. Scientists say it has a protein content of 2.5 percent, and 3.5 ounces of its pulp has 150 calories, the equivalent of a bowl of rice.

Rapid chemical change starts the moment a durian drops from its tree, changing the flavor perceptibly within hours. This fermentation spoils the fruit in less than a week.

"When durians are down, skirts are up," according to a regional saying. It refers both to the alleged aphrodisiac effect of the fruit

and to the skirtlike wrappers worn by many Malay men, which must be hiked up for running during nocturnal raids in local orchards.

Mature trees need little attention. Malays liken the assured income from growing durians to a happy windfall, as reflected in the saying "like durian fall."

The durian is related to hibiscus, hollyhock, cotton and kapok. Scientists say it is native to Malaysia and has been cultivated in tropical Asia for centuries.

Writers have stretched their imaginations trying to describe the incongruous combination of taste and smell.

"The rich brimstone musk, whispering of depravity and month-old eggs . . . Durian is to fruit what limburger is to cheese and pornography is to literature," was how one journalist termed it.

British novelist Anthony Burgess told of "the fetid exciting reek . . . [Like] eating a sweet raspberry blancmange in the lavatory."

Another description said it was like "a combination of cornflower, rotten cheese, nectarines, crushed filberts, thick cream, apricot pulp and a soupcon of garlic, all reduced to the consistency of a thick custard."

Art

Wanted: Museum for 2,050 Clyfford Still Works

By Ellen Edwards

WASHINGTON — The painter Clyfford Still left a will donating the bulk of his life's work — 750 oil paintings and 1,300 works on paper estimated by dealers to be worth \$100 million — to any U.S. museum or city agreeing to exhibit them in one location.

"He wanted people to see the works as he conceived them," Patricia Alice Still, his widow, said Wednesday, when the will was made public. "He didn't want people to be confused [by] the work of other artists."

Still, regarded as one of the pivotal Abstract Expressionist painters, lived in Westminster, Md., until his death on June 23, 1980, at the age of 75. The works provided for in the will date from 1920 to 1979. Most have never been exhibited or photographed for publication, according to his widow. They cover the full range of his art, from early figurative pieces to the mature flame-like licks of color on wall-size canvases that became his signature. Dealers put the value of the oils at about \$100,000 each — a total of \$75 million — and of the works on paper at \$25 million.

While European museums have often been devoted to the work of one artist, the idea is unusual in the United States. Museum officials in the United States had mixed reactions to Still's posthumous offer.

Harry Rand, curator of 20th-century art at the National Museum of American Art in Washington, said, "It sounds like something he would do, but I didn't know it would be so monolithic. I don't know how his an endowment it would take to maintain something like this."

Rand recalled a story from one of the artist's early and obscure essays. "He wrote about having once hitchhiked 1,500 miles across the country to hear Rachmaninoff play the piano. Fifteen hundred miles. He said that if someone wants to see something they'll go to it. . . . That's the way he thought of his



"1943-A," an example of Clyfford Still's style.

next to other art . . . I don't think some ends are served by having it all together and alone in one place."

"I'd have to really think about it," said James Pilgrim, deputy director of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, where a major Still retrospective was held from late 1979 to early 1980. "We wouldn't have done the exhibition if we didn't have high regard for him as a living artist . . . [Still's request in his will] is an enormous undertaking."

Abram Lerner, director of the Hirshhorn Museum, said: "He was a very private person. Everybody knew that he was not on easy terms with the art world. He had strong opinions about the development of modern art . . . and he was not easy to reach — emotionally or intellectually . . . [The will] doesn't surprise me at all."

"We have a number of Stills, and I wish we had more, but I don't see how we could handle this," he added.

Legal Question

"It's an indication of his own regard for himself," said E.A. Carman, curator of 20th-century art at the National Gallery. "It's part of his persona. I think it's probably impossible for us to handle something like this, but that's a board question. That's a legal question."

Corcoran Gallery director Peter Marzio said, "We don't take gifts that have too many restrictions. It always seems good in the present but it ties up the future. The donor should trust the institution . . . There are marvelous museum buildings, with not much in them, that I think would jump at the chance to have something like this."

Robert Buck, director of the Albright-Knox, said that "in principle, certainly," the museum would be interested in the collection. "But to come up with enough money to run such a museum would be a long shot. The principle is one thing, but the rationality is something else."

called it minestrone. It was all jumbled and no particular thing was seen or felt."

Chris Hartman, press secretary to Mayor William Donald Schaefer of Baltimore, said the city was already recruiting sponsors for a possible Still museum. "We would like to be able to house this collection," Hartman said.

The will stipulates that the paintings not be "sold, given or exchanged" and that they be kept "in the place exclusively assigned to them in perpetuity for exhibition and study."

During his lifetime Still refused to participate in group exhibitions, and often refused to sell works in order to keep them together, his widow said. "He didn't feel that each man's work was seen at all" in group exhibitions, she said. "He

Dance

'Eight Jelly Rolls' Jazz Up Tharp's London Run

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON — The most engaging aspect of the Twyla Tharp Dance Company, which has opened a two-week visit through July 4 as part of the American dance season at Sadler's Wells Theatre, was the sound of a pick-up jazz group playing orchestral versions of Jelly Roll Morton. The age of the players probably totals 400 years, but they swung through the numbers for Tharp's diverting "Eight Jelly Rolls" (1971) with a style and feeling not often heard in theater pits these days.

Unfortunately, the hand is to be heard in only that one of the eight works in Tharp's opening programs, of which most of the others are more recent. The company was last in Britain at the 1976 Edinburgh Festival. Otherwise the music is a mix from classics to rock, mostly on tape except for a couple of piano items, and at times absent altogether from what is generally an uneasy association of sound and sight in the Tharp repertory.

Ecstatic Acclaim

Her work has been ecstatically acclaimed by the audiences here for both her opening programs, and enthusiastic reviews have helped bring lines to the box office. Yet it is disappointing that in the 10 years since she made "Eight Jelly Rolls" her choreographic style has become neither more sensitive nor more enterprising in the treatment of such subject matter as it has, everything having a drone-like character.

Some point to the resourcefulness of her choreographic invention, in which hardly a phrase or a gesture is introduced without being instantly contradicted by the next, in emphasis or direction, and the skill with which the dancers meet the challenge. The latter is true enough, and several newcomers since the company was last here have learned to twitch and twist with the best, but the result still looks overcontrived.

Jazz Festival Going Home

NEWPORT, R.I. — The Newport Jazz Festival, which moved out of town after gate-crashing rowdies rioted in 1971, is returning here this August.

George Wein, the festival's impresario since it began three decades ago, said that the Aug. 22-23 event will include Buddy Rich, Gerry Mulligan, Dizzy Gillespie, Lionel Hampton, Nancy Wilson and Dave Brubeck, performing in a seaside, picnic-style, family-oriented atmosphere.

The old Newport Festival started modestly but outgrew the city's ability to cope with the crowds.

The festival moved to New York after 1971. This year's New York events — in New York City and Saratoga — are carrying the name of its cigarette company sponsor — the Kool Jazz Festival.

As the dancers are, in addition, required to wear deadpan faces for most of the time, personality is expressed only through different body shapes and movements of body and limbs, giving all too often the appearance of manipulated puppets or automatons. In the rare instance of a narrative element being introduced, as in "Short Stories" (1980), where the sex war among hubble-gum-chewing adolescents in a dance hall moves from brittleness to brutality, the sentiments lack any illumination through dance to redeem their banality.

It seems in poor taste (if that is a category still recognized in today's theater) to choreograph a nervous tic as an element of comedy; presumptuous to open a program

with an interminable and indolgent male solo to a complete book of the Brahms-Paganini variations, and insensitive for the choreography of this to ignore the difference in character between the variations, while no amount of bottom-wagging in "Ocean's Motion" (1975) could persuade me that the words and music of Chuck Berry merited disinterment.

Perhaps my response to Tharp is a simple case of allergy, which refuses to be overcome. But I do believe she has been oversteered as a choreographer for what seems, in effect, a superior kind of cabaret dancing liable to be overstretched by its theatrical context. Still, if the "Eight Jelly Rolls" sent anybody hunting out the authentic phonograph sound of the immortal Morton, it cannot be all that bad.

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PARIS

la grâce malicieuse  
de Sacha Guitry garde  
son efficacité.  
Collette Godard - Le Monde  
Faisons un rêve  
Ce théâtre est heureux  
... La séduction joue.  
Pierre Marcabru - Le Figaro  
Faisons un rêve  
Une fois de plus on en  
est... ébloui.  
François Chalais France-Soir

PARIS

CRAZY HORSE  
de paris  
jubilee show  
1951-1981  
de 1h 45 min  
avec  
les danseuses  
et chanteuses  
internationales  
8h20 - 11h30  
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ATHÉNÉE LOUIS JOUVEY  
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CALAVADOS 720-31-39  
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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT-All Cond.  
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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div.	Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div.	Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
120	100	1.00	4.00	10	100	110	105	108	+3	120	100	1.00	4.00	10	100	110	105	108	+3
125	105	1.00	4.00	10	100	115	110	112	+2	125	105	1.00	4.00	10	100	115	110	112	+2
130	110	1.00	4.00	10	100	120	115	118	+3	130	110	1.00	4.00	10	100	120	115	118	+3
135	115	1.00	4.00	10	100	125	120	122	+2	135	115	1.00	4.00	10	100	125	120	122	+2
140	120	1.00	4.00	10	100	130	125	128	+3	140	120	1.00	4.00	10	100	130	125	128	+3
145	125	1.00	4.00	10	100	135	130	132	+2	145	125	1.00	4.00	10	100	135	130	132	+2
150	130	1.00	4.00	10	100	140	135	138	+3	150	130	1.00	4.00	10	100	140	135	138	+3
155	135	1.00	4.00	10	100	145	140	142	+2	155	135	1.00	4.00	10	100	145	140	142	+2
160	140	1.00	4.00	10	100	150	145	148	+3	160	140	1.00	4.00	10	100	150	145	148	+3
165	145	1.00	4.00	10	100	155	150	152	+2	165	145	1.00	4.00	10	100	155	150	152	+2
170	150	1.00	4.00	10	100	160	155	158	+3	170	150	1.00	4.00	10	100	160	155	158	+3
175	155	1.00	4.00	10	100	165	160	162	+2	175	155	1.00	4.00	10	100	165	160	162	+2
180	160	1.00	4.00	10	100	170	165	168	+3	180	160	1.00	4.00	10	100	170	165	168	+3
185	165	1.00	4.00	10	100	175	170	172	+2	185	165	1.00	4.00	10	100	175	170	172	+2
190	170	1.00	4.00	10	100	180	175	178	+3	190	170	1.00	4.00	10	100	180	175	178	+3
195	175	1.00	4.00	10	100	185	180	182	+2	195	175	1.00	4.00	10	100	185	180	182	+2
200	180	1.00	4.00	10	100	190	185	188	+3	200	180	1.00	4.00	10	100	190	185	188	+3
205	185	1.00	4.00	10	100	195	190	192	+2	205	185	1.00	4.00	10	100	195	190	192	+2
210	190	1.00	4.00	10	100	200	195	198	+3	210	190	1.00	4.00	10	100	200	195	198	+3
215	195	1.00	4.00	10	100	205	200	202	+2	215	195	1.00	4.00	10	100	205	200	202	+2
220	200	1.00	4.00	10	100	210	205	208	+3	220	200	1.00	4.00	10	100	210	205	208	+3
225	205	1.00	4.00	10	100	215	210	212	+2	225	205	1.00	4.00	10	100	215	210	212	+2
230	210	1.00	4.00	10	100	220	215	218	+3	230	210	1.00	4.00	10	100	220	215	218	+3
235	215	1.00	4.00	10	100	225	220	222	+2	235	215	1.00	4.00	10	100	225	220	222	+2
240	220	1.00	4.00	10	100	230	225	228	+3	240	220	1.00	4.00	10	100	230	225	228	+3
245	225	1.00	4.00	10	100	235	230	232	+2	245	225	1.00	4.00	10	100	235	230	232	+2
250	230	1.00	4.00	10	100	240	235	238	+3	250	230	1.00	4.00	10	100	240	235	238	+3
255	235	1.00	4.00	10	100	245	240	242	+2	255	235	1.00	4.00	10	100	245	240	242	+2
260	240	1.00	4.00	10	100	250	245	248	+3	260	240	1.00	4.00	10	100	250	245	248	+3
265	245	1.00	4.00	10	100	255	250	252	+2	265	245	1.00	4.00	10	100	255	250	252	+2
270	250	1.00	4.00	10	100	260	255	258	+3	270	250	1.00	4.00	10	100	260	255	258	+3
275	255	1.00	4.00	10	100	265	260	262	+2	275	255	1.00	4.00	10	100	265	260	262	+2
280	260	1.00	4.00	10	100	270	265	268	+3	280	260	1.00	4.00	10	100	270	265	268	+3
285	265	1.00	4.00	10	100	275	270	272	+2	285	265	1.00	4.00	10	100	275	270	272	+2
290	270	1.00	4.00	10	100	280	275	278	+3	290	270	1.00	4.00	10	100	280	275	278	+3
295	275	1.00	4.00	10	100	285	280	282	+2	295	275	1.00	4.00	10	100	285	280	282	+2
300	280	1.00	4.00	10	100	290	285	288	+3	300	280	1.00	4.00	10	100	290	285	288	+3
305	285	1.00	4.00	10	100	295	290	292	+2	305	285	1.00	4.00	10	100	295	290	292	+2
310	290	1.00	4.00	10	100	300	295	298	+3	310	290	1.00	4.00	10	100	300	295	298	+3
315	295	1.00	4.00	10	100	305	300	302	+2	315	295	1.00	4.00	10	100	305	300	302	+2
320	300	1.00	4.00	10	100	310	305	308	+3	320	300	1.00	4.00	10	100	310	305	308	+3
325	305	1.00	4.00	10	100	315	310	312	+2	325	305	1.00	4.00	10	100	315	310	312	+2
330	310	1.00	4.00	10	100	320	315	318	+3	330	310	1.00	4.00	10	100	320	315	318	+3
335	315	1.00	4.00	10	100	325	320	322	+2	335	315	1.00	4.00	10	100	325	320	322	+2
340	320	1.00	4.00	10	100	330	325	328	+3	340	320	1.00	4.00	10	100	330	325	328	+3
345	325	1.00	4.00	10	100	335	330	332	+2	345	325	1.00	4.00	10	100	335	330	332	+2
350	330	1.00	4.00	10	100	340	335	338	+3	350	330	1.00	4.00	10	100	340	335	338	+3
355	335	1.00	4.00	10	100	345	340	342	+2	355	335	1.00	4.00	10	100	345	340	342	+2
360	340	1.00	4.00	10	100	350	345	348	+3	360	340	1.00	4.00	10	100	350	345	348	+3
365	345	1.00	4.00	10	100	355	350	352	+2	365	345	1.00	4.00	10	100	355	350	352	+2
370	350	1.00	4.00	10	100	360	355	358	+3	370	350	1.00	4.00	10	100	360	355	358	+3
375	355	1.00	4.00	10	100	365	360	362	+2	375	355	1.00	4.00	10	100	365	360	362	+2
380	360	1.00	4.00	10	100	370	365	368	+3	380	360	1.00	4.00	10	100	370	365	368	+3
385	365	1.00	4.00	10	100	375	370	372	+2	385	365	1.00	4.00	10	100	375	370	372	+2
390	370	1.00	4.00	10	100	380	375	378	+3	390	370	1.00	4.00	10	100	380	375	378	+3
395	375	1.00	4.00	10	100	385	380	382	+2	395	375	1.00	4.00	10	100	385	380	382	+2
400	380	1.00	4.00	10	100	390	385	388	+3	400	380	1.00	4.00	10	100	390	385	388	+3
405	385	1.00	4.00	10	100	395	390	392	+2	405	385	1.00	4.00	10	100	395	390	392	+2
410	390	1.00	4.00	10	100	400	395	398	+3	410	390	1.00	4.00	10	100	400	395	398	+3
415	395	1.00	4.00	10	100	405	400	402	+2	415	395	1.00	4.00	10	100	405	400	402	+2
420	400	1.00	4.00	10	100	410	405	408	+3	420	400	1.00	4.00	10	100	410	405	408	+3
425	405	1.00	4.00	10	100	415	410	412	+2	425	405	1.00	4.00	10	100	415	410	412	+2
430	410	1.00	4.00	10	100	420	415	418	+3	430	410	1.00	4.00	10	100	420	415	418	+3
435	415	1.00	4.00	10	100	425	420	422	+2	435	415	1.00	4.00	10	100	425	420	422	+2
440	420	1.00	4.00	10	100	430	425	428	+3	440	420	1.00	4.00	10	100	430	425	428	+3
445	425	1.00	4.00	10	100	435	430	432	+2	445	425	1.00	4.00	10	100	435	430	432	+2
450	430	1.00	4.00	10	100	440	435	438	+3	450	430	1.00	4.00	10	100	440	435	438	+3
455	435	1.00	4.00	10	100	445	440	442	+2	455	435	1.00	4.00	10	100	445	440	442	+2
460	440	1.00	4.00	10	100	450	445	448	+3	460	440	1.00	4.00	10	100	450	445	448	+3
465	445	1.00	4.00	10	100	455	450	452	+2	465	445	1.00	4.00	10	100	455	450	452	+2
470	450	1.00	4.00	10	100	460	455	458	+3	470	450	1.00	4.00	10	100	460	455	458	+3
475	455	1.00	4.00	10	100	465	460	462	+2	475	455	1.00	4.00	10	100	465	460	462	+2
480	460	1.00	4.00	10	100	470	465	468	+3	480	460	1.00	4.00	10	100	470	465	468	+3
485	465	1.00	4.00	10	100	475	470	472	+2	485	4								



BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Consortium to Build Nigerian Power Plant

TOKYO — An international consortium has received a letter of intent from Nigeria to build a 180 billion yen (\$800 million) thermal power station near Lagos...

Indonesian Firms Win 3 Saudi Contracts

JAKARTA — Indonesian contractors have won three construction contracts in Saudi Arabia valued at \$300 million...

Canada Permanent to Merge With Genstar

TORONTO — Canada Permanent Mortgage said Thursday that it signed an agreement to merge with Genstar...

Connecticut General Rejects British Takeover

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Connecticut General Mortgage and Realty Investments said Thursday that its board of trustees has voted unanimously to reject the tender offer by the British Coal Board Pension Fund...

Consolidated Gold Fields Reorganizes

SYDNEY — Shareholders of the four Australian companies in the Consolidated Gold Fields group voted overwhelmingly to approve the company's reorganization plans...

Japanese Utilities to Buy Australian LNG

MELBOURNE — Agreement has been reached on a memorandum of intent to sell liquefied natural gas to eight Japanese utility companies from Australia's North West Shelf project...

Rollei Files in Bonn for Bankruptcy

BONN — Rollei-Werke Franke und Heidecke has filed for bankruptcy, a spokesman for the West German camera maker said Thursday...

Agache-Wilnot Group Hurt By Boussac's Bankruptcy

PARIS — The Agache-Wilnot textile and retail empire is likely to be shaken following the bankruptcy petition filed this week by Boussac Saint-Freres...

1979 Merger Boussac Saint-Freres was created in 1979 by the merger of Societe Boussac, acquired by Agache-Wilnot the previous year, and the group's own Societe Textiles Saint-Freres...

Administrator Appointed Following the bankruptcy petition, the Tribunal of Commerce of Lille, in northern France, ordered a legal settlement and appointed temporary receivers at Boussac Saint-Freres...

At the request of the government, the tribunal also appointed a legal administrator with "broad powers" to head both Boussac and Societe Fonderie et Financiere Agache-Wilnot, the holding company of the group...

EEC Ministers Agree on '85 End For State Aid to Steel Industry

LUXEMBOURG — EEC economics ministers agreed Thursday that all state subsidies to steel industries should be halted by the end of 1985...

But he added, "The purpose of the plan is not to consolidate aid, it's designed to get rid of aid."

NYSE Prices Off at Close Of Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly lower Thursday after trading in a narrow range all day...

The market traded erratically all day, moving slightly higher after the opening, slowing in mid-morning, building up again in the afternoon and fading in the stretch...

"Half the technicians say we're building a base and the other half say we're completing a top," one broker said.

The broker added that the market may have lost steam in the afternoon because of a statement by the chief economist of Salomon Brothers, Henry Kaufman...

Dow Falls 2.56

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.56 points to close at 996.77; declines led advances on volume of 43.92 million.

Stocks sensitive to interest-rate movements declined. Bank of America topped the active list at 25 1/4, off 3/4.

Oil stocks, which have been performing poorly for the last few months, began to exhibit some gains. On the active list, Standard Oil of California rose 3/4 to 37 3/4 and Union Oil of California one to 35.

Mr. Kaufman told a meeting of Salomon Brothers' clients that "there will be continued volatility immediately ahead, and we can expect a short period of decline in money rates, with the Fed funds rate dropping to about 1 percent and the prime rate briefly falling to 17 or 18 percent."

But Mr. Kaufman said that the "long bond market will continue to labor under a very heavy volume of new issues" over the next 12 months, and "interest rates are bound to exceed the highs that had been reached earlier."

Volcker Asks Money Fund Reserve; Dollar Climbs in European Trading

WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker said Thursday that requirements should be imposed on money market funds because of their effect on monetary policy...

Mr. Volcker said reserve requirements should be imposed "on those money market fund shares that in fact serve as the functional equivalent of transaction balances," adding that the rapid growth of money market mutual funds is causing concern at the Fed...

He said there had been a blurring of the distinctions between what has traditionally been considered money and close substitutes.

Mr. Volcker's comments pushed up the dollar, by implying higher short-term interest rates. But gold sagged in London \$14 to \$446.50 an ounce.

Gold has been drifting steadily downward for months as investors have switched to dollars backed by high U.S. interest rates.

The dollar rose to 5.7300 French francs from 5.6850 with the announcement of the appointment of four Communists to the French Cabinet.

in the restructuring program. These funds will be distributed "very shortly," EEC Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon said.

He said the ministers left open one loophole on aid. In case of severe economic downturn affecting the steel industry, the commission — with approval of member governments — may grant some emergency aid after the 1985 cutoff.

U.S., W. Germany, Japan Cancel Coal-Fuels Project

NEW YORK — The United States, West Germany and Japan have agreed to abandon a cooperative \$1.55-billion coal liquefaction project that less than a year ago was hailed by Department of Energy officials as a centerpiece of the U.S. drive to reduce dependence on imported oil.

The synthetic-fuel plant, which has been built in Morgantown, W. Va., was to have converted 6,000 tons of high-sulfur coal into 20,000 barrels of oil and gas daily using a process developed by Gulf Oil.

Gulf joined with a Japanese consortium led by Mitsui and Ruhrkohle of West Germany to form SRC International, a venture that was to have provided \$100 million for the project and serve as prime contractor.

In Washington, an Energy Department spokesman said the size reduction considered would have halved the amount of coal put through the process daily, but that Gulf's feasibility study indicated that it would not have come close to halving costs.

Cities Ends Conoco Talks After Seagram Makes Bid

TULSA, Okla. — Cities Service announced Thursday that it had notified Conoco it is terminating the merger negotiations that have been going on between the two firms.

The announcement followed a statement in New York by Joseph E. Seagram & Sons that it is offering to purchase up to 35-million shares of Conoco at \$73 a share.

A spokesman for the Seagram Co. subsidiary said all 35-million shares are tendered. Seagram will spend \$2.56 billion.

Seagram said the offer, which is being made through a wholly owned subsidiary, Jes Holdings Inc., depends on a minimum of 28-million shares being tendered and not withdrawn prior to the expiration date of the offer.

Cities Service said it is now not seeking a merger and that it believes its shareholders interest will best be served by continuing as an independent company.

Both companies had refused to confirm widespread industry reports that they were involved in merger talks to fight off acquisition overtures that have been made by Canadian companies, but the two U.S. firms had requested that trading on their shares be halted pending an announcement.

Cities Service, the 20th-largest U.S. oil company, has been unhappy with Nu-West Group's recent purchase of 7.2 percent of its stock, and has filed suit against the Canadian real estate and oil company to block the sale.

Analysts had noted that a Conoco-Cities Service merger is likely to get close scrutiny from antitrust authorities and suggested that there may be no benefit to stockholders.

Seagram said its offer is good till midnight July 24. Withdrawal rights will expire at midnight July 17 but will recommence if shares are not purchased by Aug. 24 or a competing tender offer is started, it added.

Under terms of the offer, Seagram said, it may purchase up to 15 million authorized but unissued Conoco common shares directly from Conoco, if the two companies agree on terms of such a purchase.



Etienne Davignon 'designed to get rid of aid.'

Saudis Plan to Trim Daily Oil Production By 450,000 Barrels

By Youssef M. Ibrahim AP-Dow Jones NEW YORK — After months of flooding the world with its record oil production, Saudi Arabia has ordered a cutback of 450,000 barrels a day in its petroleum output for the quarter beginning July 1.

It was the first time in more than a year that the Saudis acted to bring down their production, which has stood at about 10.3 million barrels a day since last September.

Oil industry officials in London who are familiar with Saudi thinking behind the move cautioned, however, that the reduction did not represent a "fundamental reversal of the Saudi view that prices of oil are too high at the present time and should continue to come down."

The oil executives, who learned of the Saudi decision Wednesday afternoon, said that the action was intended to reduce the so-called "war relief" oil production that the Saudis put into effect last September when the Iraq-Iran war erupted.

Seeking to cover for the oil that Iraq was not producing, the Saudis raised their production of 9.5 million barrels a day by nearly 800,000 barrels. That extra oil was destined for Iraq's customers and was priced at \$36 a barrel, \$4 higher than the Saudi benchmark price for Arabian light crude.

Over the past few months, though, the Saudis have found that fewer customers of Iraq or Iran were showing up to collect the oil. In April, they reduced the price to \$34 a barrel. But over the past few weeks, the Saudis still were finding it hard to unload this oil.

Oil executives said that it is why the Saudis decided to cut their output. The Saudi cutback was anticipated, but it still is bound to have enormous repercussions on the world's oil markets.

Its first impact will be to add to the already widespread uncertainty about the future price outlook for

crude, raising doubts about the continuation of the oil glut that has pushed some oil prices lower. "It probably isn't enough to firm up the market, but it does show that there are limits to how much the Saudis themselves are willing to see the market weaken," said John Magnio, oil economist for Citibank in New York.

The Saudi cut is relatively small in view of the oversupply of oil on world markets. Experts estimate the production capacity exceeds present demand for oil by about 3 million barrels a day.

Many oil tankers are floating about the oceans in search of buyers for their cargo, as demand for oil continues to drop in major industrialized countries.

Nevertheless, the Saudi production cut will have a psychological impact that will go far beyond its magnitude.

For one thing, it will encourage the hard liners in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to continue to resist pressure to lower their prices. Countries such as Libya, Nigeria and Algeria, which are selling oil at the world's highest prices, between \$40 and \$44 a barrel, have held fast so far against trimming their prices.

Also, the Saudi move slows the momentum of recent price cutting. It suggests that the oil glut may not be as large or last as long as some analysts expected and that prices could harden again.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profit, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns: United States, Pittsburgh, 4th Quarter, Revenue, Profit, Per Share, Year, 1981, 1980

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, Date: Interbank exchange rates for June 25, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Advertisement for Jet Aviation Private Jet Services, Europe's leading management and charter company for business jets.

Advertisement for FURMAN SELZ MAGER DIETZ & BIRNEY INCORPORATED, offering 6,125,000 Shares Aurrera B Stock.

Advertisement for ELECTRICITE DE FRANCE, offering up to U.S. \$200,000,000 in 13% Guaranteed Notes due 1984.



NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main NYSE stock price table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from page 8' and 'Toronto Stocks'.

Chicago Futures

Table of Chicago futures prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, soybeans, and cotton.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo exchange rates for various Japanese banks and currencies.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. commodity prices including sugar, coffee, and various oils.

Market Summary

Summary table for NYSE Most Active stocks and Dow Jones Averages.

International Monetary Market

Table of international monetary market data including gold prices and exchange rates.

Toronto Stocks table with columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes.

London Metals Market

Table of London metals market prices for various metals.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices for various goods.

London Commodity

Table of London commodity prices for various goods.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of selected over-the-counter stock prices.

Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring an image of a watch and text describing the brand and its products.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian index values.

European Gold Markets

Table of European gold market prices.

Gold Options

Table of gold options prices.

Vale's White Weld S.A.

Text advertisement for Vale's White Weld S.A. products.

European Options Exchange

Table of European options exchange data.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices for various commodities.

NYSE Index

Table of NYSE index values.

AMEX Index

Table of AMEX index values.

Dividends

Table of dividend payments for various stocks.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

Table of new highs and lows for various stocks on Thursday.

Futures Dow Jones

Table of futures Dow Jones index values.

Advertisement for MM. Rademaker, Mac Dougall & Co., featuring a logo and contact information.



# Attorney General Outlines New U.S. Antitrust Views

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Attorney General William French Smith, outlining the antitrust philosophy of the Reagan administration, said that "bigness in business does not necessarily mean badness" and that efficient, competitive markets will inevitably lead to the demise of some companies.

Mr. Smith, addressing the annual meeting of the District of Columbia Bar, said on Wednesday that antitrust officials in past administrations had sometimes pursued "misguided and mistaken" policies that actually discouraged competition.

"For example," he said, "some have argued that competition is synonymous with a large number of competitors. Economic reality, however, is more complex. In some industries, competition yields a large number of competitors — in others, only a few — depending upon the economies of scale, distribution costs and other factors."

Mr. French also said the Justice Department will work toward bittle or no government regulation in private industry and will undertake a broad re-assessment of the enforcement of antitrust laws relating to international trade, Reuters reported.

Mr. Smith said that the Justice Department would focus on joint ventures by U.S. businesses that are not likely to have anti-competitive effects on domestic markets, Reuters reported. He said the U.S. government should not impede efforts by U.S. firms to compete internationally.

"We must recognize that bigness in business does not necessarily mean badness, and that success should not automatically be suspect," Mr. Smith said. His speech was the latest in a series of events in Washington suggesting a substantial change in the climate for enforcement of the antitrust laws.

John H. Shenfield, assistant attorney general in charge of the antitrust division of the Justice Department in the Carter administration, said Wednesday, "It is absolutely clear that the FTC [Federal Trade Commission] and its antitrust impact have been substantially damaged."

Mr. Smith said the Justice Department was planning to make substantial revisions in its guidelines on corporate mergers, first issued in 1968. In addition, he said, the department has begun reviewing more than 1,200 judgments and decrees now in effect in government antitrust actions "to determine which might profitably be modified or vacated."

"Injunctions that pervasively regulate a firm or an industry can, with the passage of time, begin to hinder and not promote competition," he said.

Finally, Mr. Smith said, the Justice Department will try to participate in selected private lawsuits in an effort to persuade the courts to eliminate anticompetitive doctrines that judges have accepted in the past.

# World Bank Urges China To Set Long-Term Goals

By Alver Carlson  
WASHINGTON — China should move toward economic reform, setting realistic, stable long-term goals geared to current financial realities, a World Bank study says.

Monetary sources said these are the recommendations in the study, which was prepared before Wednesday's approval by the bank of its first loans to assist China's development. The bank announced on Wednesday that it had approved \$200 million in loans and credits for China to educate science and engineering students.

# Japan, Russians In Steel Talks

TOKYO — Representatives of four leading Japanese steelmakers will visit Moscow next week to discuss the possible use of private Japanese funds to finance the Soviet import of 750,000 tons of large diameter steel tubes worth \$400 million from Japan, Nippon Steel said Thursday.

Talks here between Japan's semi-official Export-Import Bank and Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Viktor Ivanov on a five-year bank loan to finance the imports broke down earlier this month over interest rates. The bank sought an annual interest rate of 8 percent while the Soviet Union sought 7.25 percent, it added.

The four steel firms are Kawasaki Steel, Nippon Kokan, Sumitomo Metal Industries and Nippon Steel. The Ex-Im Bank said there has been no Soviet move indicating a wish to resume talks with the bank.



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# Grundig Foundation Loan Is Used for Philips Shares

AMSTERDAM — The Max Grundig Stiftung has decided, through the Dutch company Meridian, to convert an outstanding loan of 400-million guilders (about \$151.4 million) into shares of Philips at a price of 40 guilders per share, Philips announced.

Philips in turn has issued 10 million new common shares with a total nominal value of 100-million guilders.

The conversion will give the Grundig Foundation, through its subsidiary, a 5.5 percent stake in the share capital of Philips. It is part of a 1979 cooperation agreement between Philips and Grundig, the West German radio, television and stereo-equipment maker, by which Philips took a 24.5 percent interest in a holding owning 76.5 percent of Grundig stock.

The shares acquired by the Grundig subsidiary through the conversion will be eligible to participate in Philips' profit beginning in 1982. They will not be available for sale on the market before Jan. 1, 1985 and only then may be disposed of on a gradual basis, Philips said.

The terms of the loan set a conversion price of 40 guilders for the period up to and including Dec. 31, 1983 and a price of 50 guilders for the period thereafter and up to Dec. 31, 1989.

It was not known why Grundig decided to exercise its conversion rights now.

On the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, Philips shares officially opened at 24.30, up 10 cents from Wednesday's close. The shares gained about 10 cents on the announcement, brokers said.

A spokesman for Philips said the conversion would improve the company's ratio between total liabilities and total capital employed by about 1 percentage point.

The conversion will mean an addition of 100-million guilders to Philips share capital and 300 million to its share premium reserve.

The weakness of the Deutsche mark will come to an end as West German industry's capacity utilization increases from its present relatively low levels, while international raw material prices, including oil, will continue to fall, it added. Export prices will thus rise faster than import prices, leading to an improvement in terms of trade which, coupled with an increase in exports, will have a good effect on the 1982 current account deficit, the institute said.

In Munich, the IFO Economic Research Institute said that it sees no improvement this year in the West German economy and that present recessionary factors are likely to hold the upper hand into 1982. IFO president Karl Heinrich Oppensender said.

He told the annual meeting the unexpected rise in export demand due to the weakness in the Deutsche mark will prevent a further fall in real gross national product this year.

W. German Money Supply  
FRANKFURT (Reuters) — The widest definition of West German money supply, M-3, rose 2 billion DM in May to 732.1 billion DM after a 9-billion-DM increase in April, the Bundesbank reported Thursday.

The provisional figures, adjusted for seasonal variations, show M-3 rising over the last six months at the annual rate of 7.8 percent, after 10.2 percent in April, the Bundesbank said.

# Kiel Economists See Stagnating W. German GNP

KIEL, West Germany — The Kiel Economic Research Institute said Thursday that it foresees the real gross national product in West Germany stagnating in 1982, after a 2-percent fall in 1981, following the late orientation of domestic economic and wage policies to changed world conditions.

The current-account balance of payments deficit should fall to around 20-billion Deutsche marks in 1982 from a 1981 figure "hardly lower" than the 29.1-billion DM seen last year, it said.

The weakness of the Deutsche mark will come to an end as West German industry's capacity utilization increases from its present relatively low levels, while international raw material prices, including oil, will continue to fall, it added. Export prices will thus rise faster than import prices, leading to an improvement in terms of trade which, coupled with an increase in exports, will have a good effect on the 1982 current account deficit, the institute said.

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# Australia Approves Coal Plant Ownership

CANBERRA, Australia — The Australian government has approved a new ownership formula for the Blair Athol steaming coal project to Queensland under its foreign investment policy, Treasurer John Howard said Thursday.

Under the new formula, CRA, which owns 62 percent, and Atlantic Richfield, with 38 percent, will sell 24.9 percent of the project to Australian investors to raise the domestic stake to 50 percent. At present, Australians hold 31.6 percent in the project through CRA, which is "naturalizing" as an Australian company by reducing the ownership of parent Rio Tinto Zinc.

Advertisement

## DKB ECONOMIC REPORT

June 1981: Vol. 10 No. 6

### Foreign financial situations pose some uncertainties over recovery of Japan's economy

The international monetary situation seems headed for renewed restlessness because of a steep rise in U.S. interest rates on the one hand and the election of a socialist president in France on the other. A resultant weakening of the yen is causing some concern over prospects for recovery of the Japanese domestic economy.

The yen on May 14 dipped past the rate of 220 against the U.S. dollar, its decline against the U.S. unit, however, is not likely to add to competitiveness of Japanese goods on international markets because European currencies have fallen even more sharply against the dollar. It may be that the weakening of the yen will only have an adverse effect on prices.

The yen's decline, however, is attributable to unusually high U.S. interest rates and political situations in Europe, not to deterioration of economic fundamentals of Japan. On the contrary, the Japanese economy is even beginning to show some signs of brightness ahead, which may lead to a stronger yen in the future. For the time being, however, the currency will be characterized by uncertainties depending on overseas factors.

**Impact on wholesale prices**

The recent weakening of the yen is beginning to have some adverse impacts on wholesale prices, which in April rose 0.5 per cent from March, although they were down 0.5 per cent compared with a year earlier. The month-to-month increase was mostly accounted for by rises in import and export prices.

Consumer prices in the 23 wards of Tokyo in April were up 0.3 per cent and 5.0 per cent, respectively from March and a year before. By the past standards, these were very slow advances; the rate of increase from the year-before level (ell short of 6 per cent for the first time since December, 1979). Moderate rises in prices of seasonal commodities, absence of elevation of public utilities

rates as last year, and a subdued trend of wholesale prices were responsible.

Unless the yen will continue to lose ground, consumer prices are expected to take on greater stability in the coming months.

**Vascillating trend of production**

It will be some time before production activities stage a full recovery. Mining and manufacturing production in March on a seasonal adjusted basis dropped 1.5 per cent from February, with shipments also falling 2.4 per cent, resulting in a 1.7 per cent rise in inventories. Despite such a seeming weakness in performances in March, the basic trend is one for recovery as is evident from a steady rise in production on a quarterly basis compared with the corresponding period of a year before—1.5 per cent in the 1980 fourth quarter and 2.2 per cent in the 1981 first quarter.

Even in basic material industries, which have been slumping in contrast with generally booming machinery industries, some sections are showing signs of recovery, as in chemicals (excluding pharmaceuticals) which in March scored substantial improvement from the preceding month both in production and shipments.

However, a straight recovery in production appears unlikely in the few months ahead.

**Brighter prospect for consumption**

Prolongation of inventory adjustment has brought about deterioration of employment situations. The effective job offer-to-applicant ratio in March, for example, declined to 0.87 (from 0.71 in February, which already had been a poor level. Overtime worked in the month also decreased 5.7 per cent from a year earlier.

The gradual upturn of mining and manufacturing production, coupled with the Government's policy to speed up public works expenditures in the months ahead, is expected to prevent employment situa-

tions from exacerbating further, however. Employment situations, therefore, will not likely turn out to be a deterrent to personal consumption.

Among indicators of the level of personal consumption, sales at big retail outlets and new passenger car registrations showed encouraging gains in the past few months. Moreover, spring wage settlements which are ending up in percentage about equal to last fiscal year's consumer price increase, as well as prospects of further stabilization of consumer prices present strong possibilities of recovery of consumer's attitudes into summer months.

In the meantime, private housing investment remains in slump. New housing starts in fiscal 1980, ended last March 31, totaled 1,214,000 units, the lowest level in 12 years. The lowering of the interest rate on housing loans by 0.18 percentage point to 8.34 per cent, effective May 18, is hardly likely to lead to a recovery because the slump stems from structural factors.

**Deceleration of capital investment**

Although private capital investment continues to show a firm trend, its pace of increase is beginning to slow. Shipments of capital goods (excluding transportation equipment), which constitute a coincident indicator of investments in plant and equipment, rose 2.0 per cent in February from the previous month, but fell off by a sharp 7.2 per cent in March. According to surveys by various institutions, the slowdown is attributable chiefly to deterioration of performances of smaller enterprises and a high level of long-term interest rates which also are discouraging capital investment by such enterprises.

Yet a continued growth of such investment is predicted by the Ministry of International Trade & Industry on the basis of its polling (as of last February 30) of corporations with capitalization of over ¥100 million. It found planned

Investment for fiscal 1981 to be 6.7 per cent larger than in fiscal 1980 in manufacturing industry, 11.8 per cent in non-manufacturing, and 9.4 per cent as a whole. Inasmuch as capital investment is aimed primarily at rationalization of production facilities and energy saving, which are essential for maintenance of corporate competitiveness, it is quite possible that these figures will be achieved in nominal terms. Results of similar surveys by other organizations more or less support MITI's findings.

**Slowing export growth**

Exports at the moment are continuing brisk, but imports are increasingly stagnant.

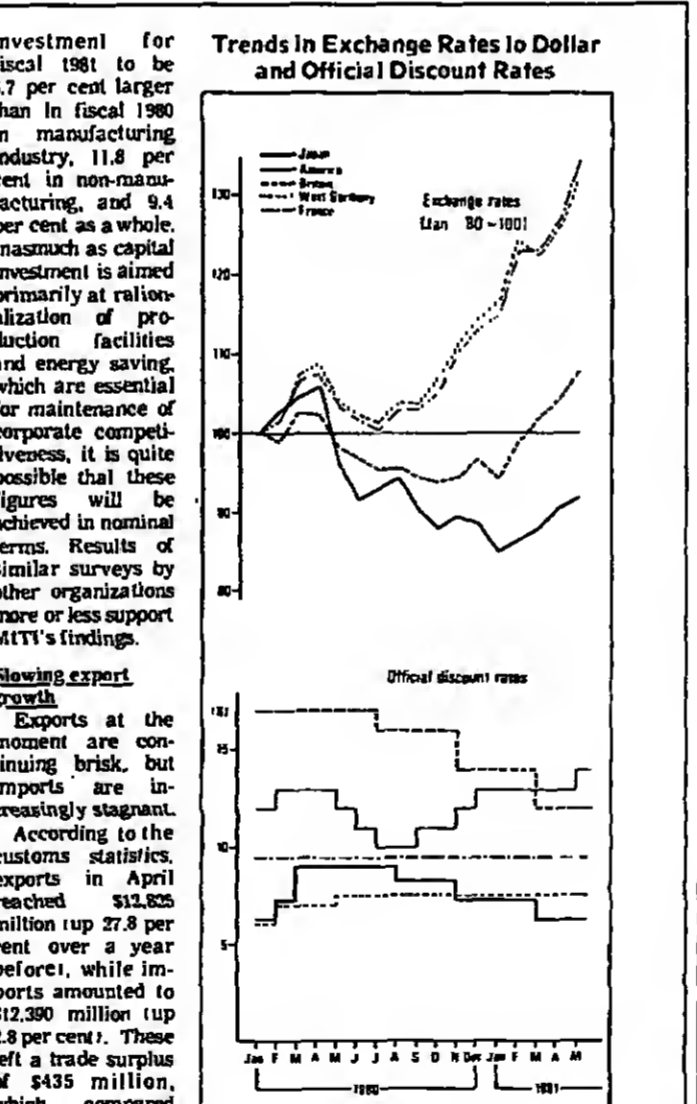
According to the customs statistics, exports in April reached \$12,825 million up 37.8 per cent over a year before, while imports amounted to \$12,390 million (up 2.8 per cent). There left a trade surplus of \$435 million, which compared with a deficit of \$2,619 million in the like month of 1980.

However, many problems lie ahead for exports.

The auto trade dispute with the United States has finally been settled as a result of Japan's concession to voluntarily restrict shipments to the U.S. to 1,600,000 vehicles during the year from last April 1 and to continue resident in the second and third years. The settlement, however, raises the concern that similar arrangements may be demanded by other countries or for other commodities. Already, the EC and Canada are asking Japan to act similarly with regard to car exports to them.

Another major worry about exports is the slump in industrial plant sales. Their exports licensed in fiscal 1980, at a value of \$9,932 million, represented a drop of as much as 24.2 per cent from the \$13,800 million of fiscal 1979. The severity of industrial plant business is believed to have been caused by 11 the worldwide business slump; 21 political and economic instability among developing countries; and 31 decline of Japanese competitiveness due to the yen's appreciation last year.

Given all these difficulties, it seems inevitable that exports in the future will grow at a slower pace than they have been so far.



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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices June 25

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and trading volumes for various companies on the AMEX exchange.

European Stock Markets

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Table listing closing prices for major European stock markets including Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, and Milan.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various Eurocurrency deposits and loans.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, June 25, 1981

Table listing prices for floating rate notes from various banks.

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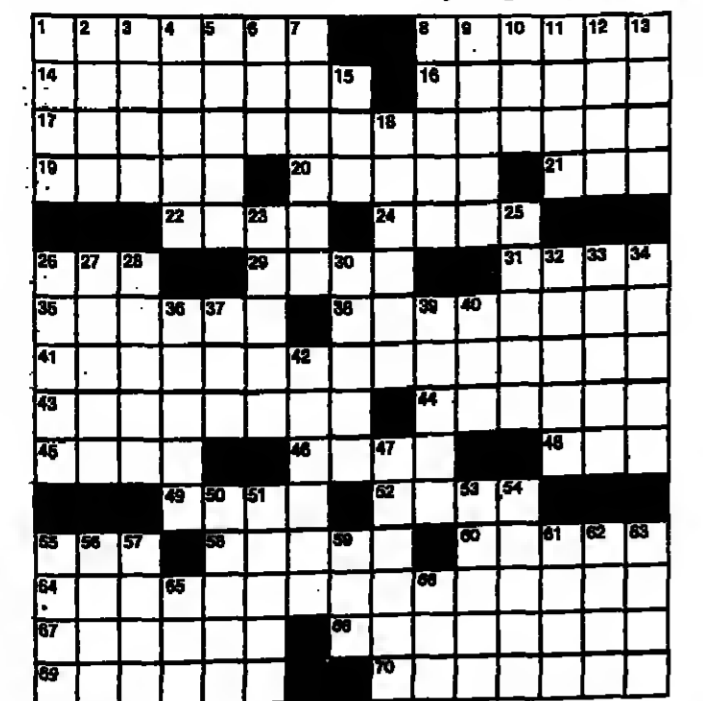
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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Malaska



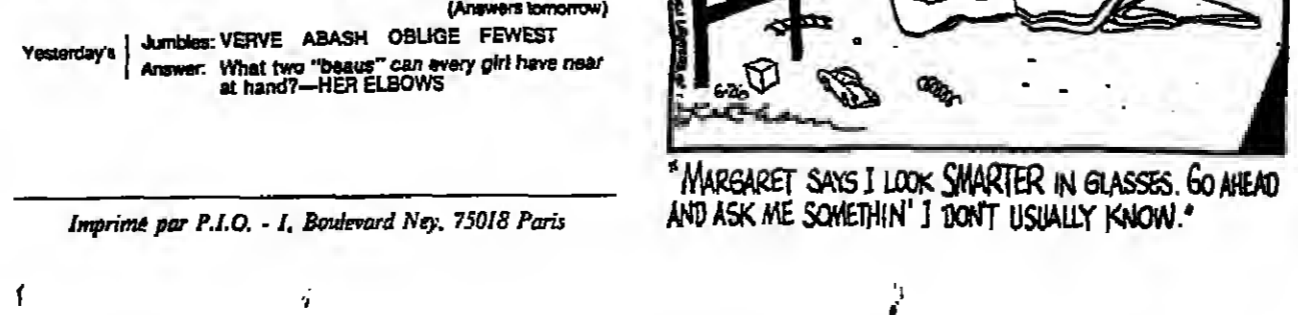
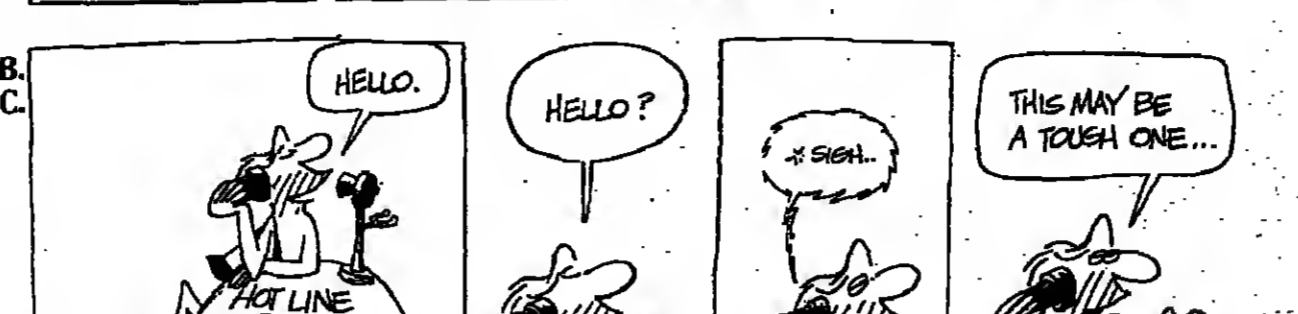
ACROSS
1 Source of a fountain drink
8 Layers
14 Region of Turkey
16 Ezean cavity
17 Prokofiev work
19 Spaces
20 Football forces
21 Mems
22 Ancient people of Gaul
24 Deprivation
26 Egyptian colors
28 Concerning (causative)
31 Lhasa
35 Type of type
38 Surrounds with an aura
41 Vaughan Williams work
43 African body of water
44 Eze part
45 Tower in Gen. - 35:21
46 Water surface, to a poet
48 Bosch, Dutch painter
49 Went like the Titanic
52 Wanes
53 Family member, for short
58 Facilitated
64 Menotti work, with "The"
67 Icons, e.g.
68 Insecticide substance
69 Having brackets
70 Malas: a sergeant into a corporal
DOWN
1 ...-ple (from food)
2 Unique person
3 Tardy
4 Go on
5 Of old origin
6 Diminutive suffix
7 Rin
8 Fool, Yiddish
9 Bit on a scalp
10 Uncooked
11 Part of a musical instrument
12 Sport in Honduras
13 Sounds from Sandy
15 Summer cooler
18 Natural ability
23 Bible book
25 Part of a yellowish cheese
26 Brief path
27 Follower of home or bed
28 Winter wear
30 Frail; slender
32 Assume to be factual
33 River of Paris
34 Role in "The Odd Couple"
36 Sky looks
37 Relative of co. and lid.
39 Mount Sinai's alias
40 Soul, in 50 Down
42 ...-the
43 Loop and running knot
44 "I Cain't" song, '1943
45 Cooking instruction
46 "La"
47 Amas's place abroad
48 Gibraltar is one: Abbr.
49 Eppy
50 Sings on Anglo-Saxon estates
51 Coloring agents
52 Give it (try)
53 Season after printemps

WEATHER

Table with columns for location, high, low, and weather conditions. Locations include ALGARVE, ALGERIES, ANKARA, etc.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics, including BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. and CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL.



BOOKS

MONEY TALKS Language and Lucre in American Fiction Edited by Roy R. Male. Foreword by Ronald Schleifer. 149 pp. \$14.95. University of Oklahoma Press, 105 Asp Ave., Norman, Okla. 73019.

Reviewed by Anatole Brody

"MONEY is important in fiction," according to David F. Gross, "because it is at the source of the most important fictions of our lives." Ronald Schleifer says "that is the power and the problem of money: Like fiction — like desire — it is always other than itself." Leslie Fiedler observes that "it is only when the first royalty check arrives in the mail (an answer as palpable as a poem) that the writer begins to suspect that the 'you' he has had to invent in his lonely chamber, in order to begin writing at all, is real." Money, he adds, is "the most reliable token that one has in fact touched, moved, shared one's most private fantasies with someone."

British Are Cool To Bicentennial of Yorktown Battle

YORKTOWN, Va. — The British, losers at the battle of Yorktown, will keep a low profile at the celebration by the Americans and French of the 200th anniversary of the victory that ended the Revolutionary War.

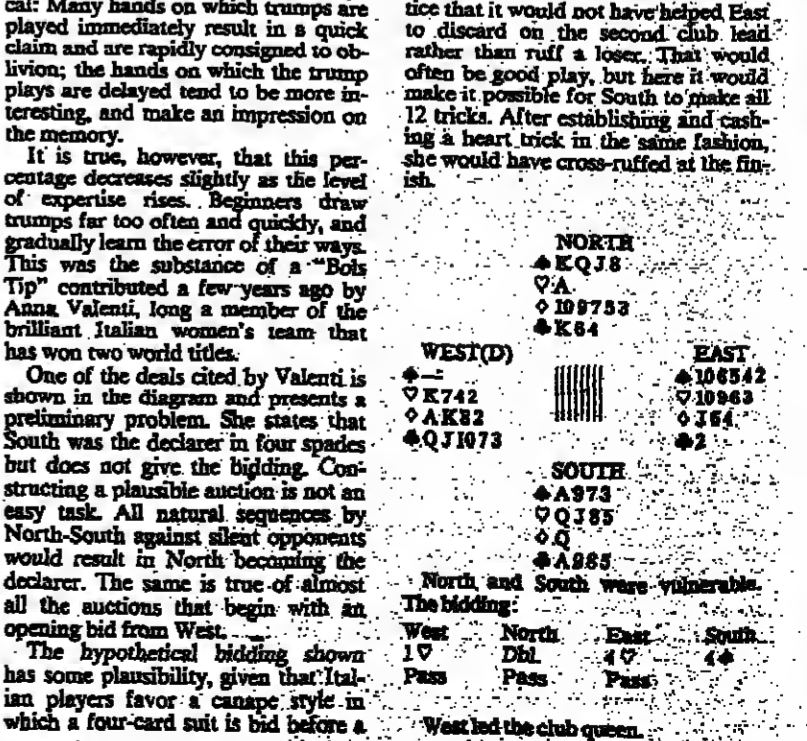
BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott. Many bridge related questions do not directly concern the technique of bidding or play but still require considerable experiments to answer.

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. KOANE, TUCOL, HEEBAD, TEXCIE.

DENNIS THE MENACE



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Connors, McEnroe Gain; Gottfried, Tanner Put Out

WIMBLEDON — John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors survived the massacre of the seeds Thursday to join Sweden's five-time champion Bjorn Borg in the last 32 of the Wimbledon Tennis Championships.

But Brian Gottfried and Roscoe Tanner, the seventh- and eighth-seeded Americans, crashed to second-round defeats in another day of upsets, boosting the number of seeded casualties to seven and leaving McEnroe virtually a clear run to the final.

No. 2 seed McEnroe, his temper curbed by a first-round misadventure, beat Raul Ramirez of Mexico, 6-3, 6-7, 6-3, 7-6, while 1974 Wimbledon Champion Connors needed only 20 minutes to defeat New Zealand's Chris Lewis, 7-6, 7-6, 6-3. In matches that had been delayed by Wednesday's rain, McEnroe had a tough struggle against Ramirez, who won the tiebreaker in the second set and twice came close to winning the fourth-set tiebreaker. The 14,000 fans at center court gave McEnroe a big round of applause when he received a blatantly bad line call but kept himself under control. It was a quiet, polite match from beginning to end.

But while the two leading U.S. challengers for Borg's crown clinched their appointed places, Gottfried and Tanner came to grief. Gottfried, a semifinalist last year, slumped to a 6-4, 7-6, 6-4 defeat against fellow-American Jeff Borock. And Tanner, who ran Borg to five sets in the 1979 final, was defeated, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2, by Brazilian Carlos Kirmayr.

Their defeats followed the first-round exits of Czechoslovak Ivan Lendl (No. 4), Argentinian Victor Pecci (11) and Frenchman Yannick Noah (13).

With fifth-seeded American Gene Mayer having withdrawn from the tournament, 15th-seeded Balazs Taroczy of Hungary is the only seeded player between McEnroe and his second consecutive final.

Borowick, who had just taken the opening set against Gottfried when rain halted their match Wednesday night, was much the sharper when play resumed as Gottfried failed to find his rhythm on the rain-slicked Wimbledon grass.

Borowick, 73d in the ATP world rankings against Gottfried's No. 9 standing, got his serve-and-volley determination that makes him the clear favorite to win the race again this year.

Hinault won the tour in 1978 and 1979, and was wearing the yellow jersey of the overall leader last year before a knee injury forced him to abandon the race.

There are two sections of Friday's stage here — a 100-kilometer race in the morning and, in the afternoon, a 39-kilometer team trial.

The Tour de France ends July 19 in Paris.

The Leaders

- 1. Bernard Hinault, France, 4:48:30
2. Gerrie Knetemann, Holland, 4:53:13
3. Daniel Willems, Belgium, 7:02:01
4. Joop Zoetemelj, Holland, 7:04:05
5. Gert Verhaeghe, Belgium, 7:04:42
6. J.J. Van der Pluijm, Belgium, 7:05:47
7. Jean-Claude Fournier, France, 7:06:42
8. Alberto Tomba, Italy, 7:08:45
9. Alfons de Wael, Belgium, 7:09:47
10. Alberto Tomba, Italy, 7:10:45

At the top of the list is Bernard Hinault, the 1978 and 1979 Tour de France champion, who is wearing the yellow jersey of the overall leader.

Other contenders include Gerrie Knetemann of the Netherlands, who took second in 1978 and 1979, and Joop Zoetemelj of the Netherlands, who finished 12th in the 1978 Tour de France.



Jimmy Connors ... a 7-6, 7-6, 6-3 victory.

After his match, Connors addressed himself to the matter of the grunt that characteristically accompanies his service.

"I laughed when I heard that Wimbledon had tried to put a stop to grunting," he said. "I am grunting well this year, but I can't help it."

In the first match the umpire did ask me to hold down the grunting, but I told him there was nothing I could do about it and he could only defeat me.

Added Connors: "I have not had a medical opinion on it, but perhaps I have a big gasp pouch."

By Richard Hoffer Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — In boxing's two governing bodies there are 14 and 15 weight divisions. That means there are 29 different titles — up 21 from the good old days when there was only one jurisdiction and there were no junior titles.

Obviously, winning a championship is not the feat it once was. These days any fighter who remains reasonably active and mostly upright long enough can expect to win one of those titles. Or at least fight for one.

Even more to the point, that means any fighter who is active, upright and predisposed to a gradual weight gain can expect to win several. Two, three titles are nothing for a fighter with appetite and ambition.

Alexis Arguello, for example, won big-money title No. 3 the other day, adding the World Boxing Council lightweight title to his recently won and subsequently relinquished featherweight and junior lightweight titles. There is no telling how rich he might become or how many titles he might win, the way he keeps eating.

WBC welterweight champion Sugar Ray Leonard, for another example, was to fight for the World Boxing Association junior middleweight title Thursday night in Houston. He hopes to turn his gradual weight gain into even more money and publicity with the middleweight championship, about 13 pounds down the line.

It's getting routine. As there are no more than seven pounds separating the middleweight-on-down divisions — and often as few as three — a fighter experiences no great disadvantage in moving up or down in weight ranks. It's basically a matter of fiscal convenience rather than physical necessity. In Arguello's case, the three titles span all of nine pounds.

So consider Henry Armstrong, who held three of the eight available titles simultaneously back in 1938. He won the featherweight, welterweight and lightweight titles — in that weird order — in a span of 11 months and 21 pounds. What Armstrong did, in terms of today's available titles, was to win the rough equivalent of five championships (including two junior titles that did not exist then).

What did he, in terms of boxing today, was to perform the impossible. These days Armstrong, 69, is assistant director of the Herbert Hoover Boys Club in St. Louis, an assistant pastor at Mount Olive Baptist Church. He is only a casual observer of boxing. To him, the sport is neither as glamorous nor as competitive as it was in his day.

When told that Leonard was getting some promotional mileage out of his much-publicized promise to win three titles, Armstrong just laughed. "Are they still trying to break my record?" he asked. "They been trying for 40 years. Can't be done."

It can't, either. Armstrong, who fought mainly out of Los Angeles (blacks were not allowed to fight whites in St. Louis when he first took up boxing), was not only the first to win three titles but the last. Boxing, mostly in response to Armstrong's brief domination, made it a rule that no boxer could hold more than one title at a time.

Court Action Could Delay Baseball Owners' Insurance

NEW YORK — With baseball club owners facing the threat of losing \$50 million in strike insurance, negotiators returned to the bargaining table Thursday in the major league baseball strike, with the players due to respond to new free-agent compensation proposals from the owners.

In Philadelphia, Common Pleas Judge Stanley M. Greenberg issued a temporary injunction Wednesday, pending a hearing Friday, barring Lloyd's of London from paying any of the strike insurance, which the owners were to begin collecting Wednesday.

But Ray Grebey, director of the owners' Player Relations Committee, said the insurance money "was paid [Wednesday] and paid today." He said there was "no legal basis" for the suit, which was filed by the Major League Umpires Association, and said the court action "will impede the talks and perhaps stall them altogether."

The 26 major league owners paid Lloyd's \$2 million for a policy that, with a 153-game deductible, was eligible to begin paying off Wednesday. It was to pay each owner \$100,000 for every date lost

in a player workout up to a total of 500 — until Aug. 8. Richie Phillips, attorney for the umpires' group, said Greenberg's order was issued on a class-action suit that accuses the owners of bad-faith bargaining — partly because of the existence of the insurance policy.

Under terms of their contract, the umpires are guaranteed 45 days' salary in the event of a player strike. "That means," said Phillips, "if they don't play the rest of the season, the umpires lose half a season. And, of course, they won't be in position to seek other employment because they'll be on constant standby to go back to work."

When major league umpires struck in 1979 and were replaced by amateur and minor league umpires, the players did not honor the American League, lashed out at Phillips. "He is losing sight of the reason for the strike insurance. Doesn't he realize that it is designed for the purpose of paying the umpires as well as all the other employees in baseball other than the players? This is a move against everybody."

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Boxing's Roving Titlists and the True Triple Threat

Also, inasmuch as there were only eight champions at any time, the worth of a title was considerably more than in these inflated times.

What wasn't different in Armstrong's day was motivation. Armstrong went after the three titles for about the same reasons today's fighters move up and down. Money and fame.

"Why did I want to win three titles?" said Armstrong, echoing a question. "Well, it wasn't my idea. It was suggested by my managers. Al Jolson and Eddie Meade. Jolson, he was always thinking about more fame and money. Him and his Hollywood ideas."

A Modest Proposal "Don't forget, this was when Joe Louis was fighting. Louis was taking all the money, getting all the big gates. So Jolson and Meade came up with a plan to get me more notoriety. Jolson, in my mind, never knew much about boxing. But I figured he knew fame. He and Meade said I'd be famous if I would undertake what they had in mind for me."

"I asked what they had in mind. 'If you win three titles,' Jolson said, 'you'll be almost as famous as Louis. You'll be big.' "Jolson said, 'No, you've got to do it in six months.' "They didn't want much."

The scheme is all the more impressive, looking back, when you realize that the most titles Armstrong had held to that point was none.

Armstrong was a great fighter, known in those days as the Mechanical Man, Homicide Henry, the Sepia Slicer and the Black Leopard. But he was largely a Los Angeles attraction. Both his exposure and income were limited. To give you an idea: Armstrong got a \$2,000 fight with Baby Arizmendi and told reporters, "There'll be plenty of groceries on the table from now on."

There were, but less for beating Arizmendi than for being bought (for \$10,000) by Jolson. Armstrong, who had to shine shoes to finance his boxing apprenticeship, was set thereafter — thanks to Jolson's Hollywood ideas.

The first step was to win the featherweight title, then held by Petey Sarron. The first step, actually, was to get a match with Sarron. Title fights were not that easy to come by, although boxers then were considerably more active. Jolson said not to worry, he was tight with Mike Jacobs, the Don King/Boh Arum of the day.

"Jolson brought the guy [Sarron] back from South Africa in about three weeks, matched me and I knocked him out in six rounds. So now I'm the featherweight champion and only two more to go."

That was in 1937. Armstrong defended the title 14 times in the next seven months. "I was fighting so much I hardly knew where I was," he said. "We'd be driving in the car and I'd say, 'Where are we off to now?' They'd say Madison Square Garden or something and I'd say, 'OK, good night.'"

During those seven months, Jolson and Meade were trying to set up a lightweight championship fight with Lou Ambers. "But Ambers had a pretty shrewd manager in Al Weill," Armstrong said. "Ambers had seen how I was knocking everybody out and he said, 'Let Armstrong do something else.'"

"So we went after Barney Ross, the welterweight champion. Ross had beaten everybody in the 147-pound class. He wanted to beat me and he was glad for the fight. I was drawing so much money. He said, 'I'll fight the shrimp.' "I gave him the worst beating he ever had. About retired him."

That was May, 1938, and Armstrong had just one title to go. In August, Armstrong got his fight with Ambers. "That was my toughest title fight," he said. "Ambers cut me up pretty bad. But I won it. I did this all in six months [actually 11]. Three titles."

Armstrong, having by then put on his weight for good, relinquished his featherweight title in December. And he lost his other two titles in fairly short order. Ambers got the lightweight crown back in August, 1939. Fritz Zivic won the welterweight title from Armstrong in October, 1940.

Lucrative Meantime "But in the meantime," Armstrong said, "we were drawing like anything. Guarantees of \$75,000 — a lot of money then — were common. Everybody wanted to see the man who won three titles."

It worked out for Armstrong, who earned an estimated million dollars in the ring. And it worked out for Jolson, who, Armstrong claimed, was thinking of himself all along.

"He loved the publicity," Armstrong said. "He always did. After he bought my contract — I don't know if he planned this — he had this big squabble that was in all the papers. It got him back in the limelight."

"All I know is, after all this managing, they made 'The Al Jolson Story' and he made \$5 million. Helped me, helped him."

Transactions

Race Driver Jabouille Ends 15-Year Career

PARIS — Grand Prix driver Jean-Pierre Jabouille, 39, who suffered severely broken legs in a racing accident last year, has announced his retirement after 15 years as a professional racer.

Jabouille won the European Formula Two championship and two Grand Prix for the Renault team, for which he raced most of his career. It was in a Renault that he crashed at the Canadian Grand Prix last September.

Transactions

Transactions

Transactions

Hinault Wins Time Trial To Open Tour de France

NICE, France — Two-time champion Bernard Hinault of France won the prologue of the Tour de France cycling classic here Thursday in a race against the clock.

The 26-year-old Frenchman jumped to an early lead in the 23-day, 3,740-kilometer race by finishing the 5.85-kilometer (about 3.7 miles) prologue in six minutes, 42.26 seconds. Gerrie Knetemann of the Netherlands took second in 6:55.15, while Belgian Daniel Willems finished third in 7:02:01. Defending champion Joop Zoetemelj of the Netherlands finished 12th in the prologue, 23 seconds behind Hinault.

The opening day of the event was run under good weather conditions along Nice's palm-lined Promenade des Anglais, fronting the Mediterranean.

Averaging 31.572 kph (32 mph), Hinault rode with all the sustained determination that makes him the clear favorite to win the race again this year.

Hinault won the tour in 1978 and 1979, and was wearing the yellow jersey of the overall leader last year before a knee injury forced him to abandon the race.

There are two sections of Friday's stage here — a 100-kilometer race in the morning and, in the afternoon, a 39-kilometer team trial.

The Tour de France ends July 19 in Paris.

The Leaders

- 1. Bernard Hinault, France, 4:48:30
2. Gerrie Knetemann, Holland, 4:53:13
3. Daniel Willems, Belgium, 7:02:01
4. Joop Zoetemelj, Holland, 7:04:05
5. Gert Verhaeghe, Belgium, 7:04:42
6. J.J. Van der Pluijm, Belgium, 7:05:47
7. Jean-Claude Fournier, France, 7:06:42
8. Alberto Tomba, Italy, 7:08:45
9. Alfons de Wael, Belgium, 7:09:47
10. Alberto Tomba, Italy, 7:10:45

At the top of the list is Bernard Hinault, the 1978 and 1979 Tour de France champion, who is wearing the yellow jersey of the overall leader.

Other contenders include Gerrie Knetemann of the Netherlands, who took second in 1978 and 1979, and Joop Zoetemelj of the Netherlands, who finished 12th in the 1978 Tour de France.

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Observer

That Gone Feeling

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Have you been under the impression, neighbor, that Iran went away a long time ago? Surprising, isn't it, to hear that they're still there and still at it, still shouting "Death"?



Baker

This time, of course, it's "Death to Bani-Sadr." It used to be "Death to Carter." Remember? It seems so long ago. But would you believe it was only — well — how long ago? I don't remember either. It feels like four or five years ago. I know that's wrong, but that's how it feels.

What's really surprising is how fast these exciting events turn into ancient history nowadays. One day everyone is sporting an uncouth bumper sticker denouncing the ayatollah, and the next day all those bumper stickers look faded and battered and as out of date as old photos of soup-kitchen lines in 1973.

Look at El Salvador. More precisely, just try to find El Salvador to look at. How long has it been since it suddenly popped out of the oceans to become the new absolutely vital war zone where communism absolutely had to be stopped? I don't remember. It's been since President Reagan came to Washington, so it can't have been too far back, but it feels like a long, long time ago.

So far as I can make out, El Salvador has disappeared. It dropped back under the oceans after the Reagan people advised the news industry to revise its geography book. Now El Salvador has gone away, at least for a while, just as Iran went away as soon as the American hostages left it.

Inconvenience is one of the main reasons countries go away. Iran went away because it was inconvenient for the Americans to follow through with all the actions they promised when Iranians were shouting "Death to Carter." Those investigations of the shah's activities and movements, of who pressured Carter to let him into the United States in the first place, of why the military rescue plan was undertaken and why it failed, and so on — all became inconvenient

once the hostages came out. And so Iran went away. And what about Cambodia? That was a well-documented, hair-raising case of genocide there conducted by the Marxist Pol Pot. Then the Vietnamese attacked. Now it all seems to have gone away. Pol Pot, genocide, Vietnamese invasion army. Of course all that went away a long, long time ago, before the Iranians started shouting "Death to Carter," if memory serves.

It doesn't feel like anything has happened since. It feels empty out there in Southeast Asia, as though the whole thing has dropped into the ocean.

Another place that feels gone is Afghanistan. Of course, Afghanistan is said to be there. Every once in a while there is a story from Washington about the United States urging Pakistan to accept hundreds of millions of dollars worth of military goods because the Soviet Army is in Afghanistan.

Nevertheless, Afghanistan feels as if it's been gone a long time. Afghanistan feels as if it's just a proper noun that provides an excuse for shipping munitions to Pakistan.

Which raises another question: What ever happened to the unpleasant, hard-to-get-along-with Pakistan that was said to be making the atomic bomb? This Pakistan — can you still remember? — was the same Pakistan that let mobs sack and burn our embassy and do their best to kill a lot of our diplomatic people.

That Pakistan existed way back in the same age that saw Iran rising out of the ocean shouting "Death to Carter." Now it has gone away. Another Pakistan has replaced it. Good Pakistan. A Pakistan worthy of U.S. armaments. This is an instance of another strange geographical phenomenon — the bad country that goes away and returns a much improved country.

The prime example is China. After 20 years of unexampled viciousness, China felt completely gone from the map until President Nixon surprised everybody by discovering that another China had risen in its place and that this was a China that was not half bad. Naturally, we now intend to send it some munitions.

New York Times Service

Mary Blume

The Case of the Lady Detectives

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Feminine intuition has been around since the Pythia, but the memorable female detective is rare. Agatha Christie's Miss Marple is the sole enduring figure if one excepts Nancy Drew of childhood memory, and she was more interesting for her dashing blue roadster than for the crimes she solved.

In fact, if there are few unforgettable female sleuths, in sheer quantity they are an impressive enough company to provide the base for a book, "The Lady Investigators" (published by Gollancz in London), in which Patricia Craig and Mary Cadogan trace the history of women detectives and spies in fiction. The subject is sufficiently rich for the authors to list such scholarly sub-categories as the Knitting Detectives, the first of whom was Millie Newberry who appeared in the 1920s (an earlier knitter, not exactly a detective, was Mrs. Lucilla Wiggins, the Watson figure in the cases of Mrs. Herlock Shomes in the 1890s).

Daring Do Considerable numbers of women detectives were given the surname Dare (Eileen, Susan, Lucille and Dorothy); one was called Nora Van Snoot. There was Dorcas Dene ("a brave and yet womanly woman") and Miss Perks, a schoolmistress of the 1930s with a black mustache which, the authors suggest, perhaps accounts for her failure to marry. In general, they say, the characteristic English female detective is a refined white haired old lady, while in the United States she is a sprightly young woman.

There are exceptions: England has produced sprightly young sleuths from Lois Lane, a Girl Scout of 1898 with a rather high opinion of herself ("nature had endowed me with a profusion of crisp black hair, and plenty of high spirits") to P.D. James' efficient Cordelia Gray. But a high proportion of English ladies have indeed stuck to their knitting.

Comparing Miss Jane ("There is a lot of wickedness in village life") Marple and Patricia Wentworth's Miss Silver, the authors note, "Each detective is an expert knitter, whose woolly garments

progress at roughly the same rate as the movement towards a solution in a problem of murder. The process is inexorable: stitch by stitch or step by step. Knitting, although it has sinister connotations which go back to Mme. Defarge and the knitters round the guillotine, chiefly represents feminine industry and apparent harmlessness." The last of the knitters was Rosa Klepp, James Bond's adversary, who breaks the rules by purling with poisoned needles.

The Elderly Busybodies The elderly busybody category of lady detective goes back to Miss Amelia Butterworth, created by Anna Katharine Green, the first woman to write detective fiction in the United States, in 1876. Miss Butterworth ("I am not an inquisitive woman, but...") is only an assistant to the hero, a New York police detective given to such unwise remarks as "the woman's kind heart stands in the way of her proper judgment of criminals," only to be left gasping at Miss B's powers of observation and her familiarity with such lethal weapons as hairpins.

The first female detective, Mrs. Paschal, appeared in England in 1861 and was a member of the police force 25 years before she became historically possible. Like many pioneers she tended to be a bit boastful about her "vigorous and subtle brain." The female sleuth reached her height between the wars in what is generally called the golden age of detective fiction. Today the female detective may cause lifted eyebrows as the P.D. James title, "An Unsuitable Job for a Woman" suggests, but usually she is just another contemporary heroine being used for novelty, comic effect and, say Miss Craig and Mrs. Cadogan, "because noisiness — a fundamental requirement of the detective — is often considered a feminine trait."

Feasibility Before Independence Early woman detectives, say the authors, put femininity before independence and "trailed an aura of discreet accent, elegant gowns and earnest tête-à-tête." An early step towards a raised



Edith Dexter at work.

consciousness was the creation by Wilkie Collins of Valeria Woodville (1865) who solves a murder mystery to prove the innocence of her husband, this creating a long line of ladies who become investigators solely to redeem the reputation of male partners and relatives.

An offshoot was Dorcas Dene, who appeared in the 1890s, becoming a sleuth in order to support her husband who has become blind. She also has a large bulldog named Toddlekins. "This animal," say Miss Craig and Mrs. Cadogan, "possibly set the fashion for dogs of enormous size and intelligence who were to become the statutory helpers for teen-age girl detectives in the 1920s and 1930s."

Red hair, inescapably but irrevocably, was a trademark of the teen-age sleuth, the authors add: "In England they sport most shades from dull rust to frightful

flame; across the Atlantic Nancy Drew abandoned blondeness for Titian tones somewhere in the course of the saga, while Judy Bolton was a redhead from the start."

The Edwardian new woman gave new inspiration to creators of woman sleuths (Edith "The Mill-Girl Detective" Dexter while World War I brought such exciting special agents as Vali Mata-Veli, who wears a perfume called "Moi-moi-moi." A good 15 years before the War, Lady Casterton in "England's Parly" uses an explosive cigar to murder her husband who has been campaigning about England's inadequate defense preparations but in general the answer to the question, "When is a spy not a spy?" is "When she is British."

From Helpers to Helpmates In the early days lady detectives were helpers, between the wars they became helpmates. There were Agatha Christie's relentlessly cheery Tuppence and Tommy Beresford, and in the United States Mr. and Mrs. North and Dashiell Hammett's sublime Nick and Nora Charles. Women also worked on their own, especially in the United States, though gussy dames like Bertha Cool, who was built like an old-fashioned freight locomotive, with short legs, a big torso and diamond-hard glittering eyes.

Today's female private eyes range from the tough and glamorous Lammie Ransome, who has a Mexican girlfriend, to the scholarly Kate Fansler, who solves one murder when a man who claims to have been profoundly moved by D.H. Lawrence's "The Rainbow" claims later to have read nothing by Lawrence but "Lady Chatterley's Lover." Whatever their characters or habits, they all have a watch-out quality that goes right into the mother of them all, Miss Paschal.

I have met people who have turned up their noses at me for being a female detective or thief-taker, as they have thought fit to term me, the redoubtable first lady detective warns, "but I never forget the insult, and have had my eye upon them, and have caught more than one tripping."

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